FOR LONDON direct, the fine teak built Ship ANN, of 600 tons, W. S. MURRAY Commander, has good accommodation for passengers, and having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched about the end of October. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co.
—Bombay, 1st October, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, The British built Ship *England*, of 425 Tons Register;—BACON, Commander, carries a large Cargo and is clear for taking in forthwith.

Apply to FRITH AND Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, will hold an Ordination in the *Cathedral*, on Sunday, the 22nd day of December next, DIVINE SERVICE will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of which Candidates for Holy orders for the Diocese of Bombay are requested to take notice, and to forward their respective names and papers to the Registrar of the Diocese on or before the first day of November next.

By Order of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
H. A. WOODHOUSE,
Registrar.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A desire having been expressed by several of the Scholars of *William Fanning Esq.* A. M. late of Manor House, Finchley, to present to him, on his retirement, some token of their respect and regard, in grateful recollection of the advantages derived from his able and friendly instruction, I beg leave to inform you that a Susbcription has been set on foot for that purpose.

In consequence of the number who are anxious to contribute, it is calculated that a Subscription of two Guineas each will be sufficient, and as soon as the amount to be collected can be ascertained, a meeting will be held to decide upon the most appropriate method of effecting the object.

Should you be desirous of adding your name to the list, be pleased to pay your contribution into the hands of Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co. King William Street, London.

(Signed) R. B. RICKARD.

London, May 22d 1839.

WITH reference to the above circular, having been requested to aid in the furtherance of the object here, I beg to inform those who may wish to subscribe, that subscriptions will be received by Messrs Forbes and Co. of Bombay, and that I have fixed the amount at Rs. (24) twenty four, in order to meet the difference of exchange, postages, &c.—Bombay, 30th Sept. 1839.

RICHARD WILLIS.

OPIUM TRADE.

JUST RECEIVED PRICE Rs 1-8.

THE Revd. A. S. Thelwall's work on the Opium Trade with China; being a development of the main causes which exclude the Merchants of Great Britain from the advantages of an unrestricted commercial intercourse with that vast empire; with extracts from authentic documents.—Drawn up at the request of several Gentlemen connected with the East-India Trade.

Apply to COLLETT & Co,

13 Meadow Street.

WITH Reference to the power of procuration granted by us to *Mr. William McCallum*, under date the 8th May 1838, as the same appeared Notified in the Bombay Papers at the time, we hereby announce that as that power was granted under the contemplated departure of our *Mr. Milne* from Bombay, a continuance of it is now rendered unnecessary by the return of our *Mr. Pollexfen*, from England.

(Signed) POLLEXFEN MILNE AND Co.

Bombay 28th September, 1839.

WITH Reference to the above Advertisement, the undersigned begs to annonnce that he has this day commenced business on his own Account, as Merchant and General Commission Agent.

(Signed) W. McCALLUM.

Bombay, 28th September, 1839.

TO BE LET—A new House with two Godowns in Bakehouse Lane.

Apply to Cursetjee Jumsetjee,

1st October, 1839.

NOTICE.—*Mr. Charles Binny Adam*, of our Canton firm, is this day admitted a partner of our Establishment here.---Bombay, 1st October 1839.

EDMOND, BIEBY AND Co.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned in the salvage of leaf Gold by the late Ship *Ruby*, Captain *Randle*, which foundered at sea in the month of June 1838 on the passage from China to Bombay; that the net proceeds thereof are about to be distributed at Calcutta, where the salvage was carried and whither all claims should be sent for adjustment, with documentary evidence of them:—No claims will be admitted by the Trustees after the 31st day of October 1839.

Bombay, 30th September, 1839.

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES Three.—Courier Office, 1st October 1839.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Ind and Smith's Pale Ale, "a recent import" of superior quality, confidently recommended.

THOMAS JEFFERIES AND Co.

Meadows Street, 1st Oct, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 1 OCTOBER, 1839. No. 3278.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY Tuesday the 1st Oct., Messrs. *Blackwell, Cursetjee and Co.* will Sell by Public Auction at his late residence in Rampart Row, the Household Furniture &c. belonging to *W. A. Montriou Esq.*, who has left the Presidency, the same consist of a small quantity of Plate and Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Breakfast, Dining, Card, Sofa, Washing and Dressing Tables, a Cheval Glass, Sofas, Couches, Chairs, Teapoys, Sideboards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Argnand and Globe Lamps, Screens, Dispense Cupboards, Kitchen Utensils and Sundries

AT NOON.

A few dozens of Wine and 74 dozens Bass' Beer,—and at.

1 P. M.

A Shigram with a Pair of fast trotting Ponies and Harness, a Grey Saddle Horse, a Grey Horse adapted for a Charger, a Horse and Buggy, a Lady's Saddle and Bridle, sundry Stable appurtenances &c.

Bombay, 1st Oct., 1839.

ON Wednesday the 2d of October, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.* will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of Damask Table Cloths and Towelling of sizes, colored Cotton Gloves, several cases of Insects, Japan Toys, China Preserves, Lavender Water, Books, Household Furniture, a large quantity of superior Grey and bleached Long Cloth and Sheeting Cloth Madapollams, a large quantity of Plated Ware consisting of double and single Branch Wall Shades, Chamber Candlesticks, Pickle and Liquor Frames &c. &c.

At noon, a quantity of Prime Hams, a Shigram and Horse.

NOTICE.—A Sale of household Furniture (the Property of a Gentleman leaving India) will take place at Girgaum at the corner house opposite Jagonath Sunkersett's Esq. on Tuesday the 8th Proximo, amongst the usual assortment of furniture is an excellent going 8 day Clock by "*Brooks*," some first rate and very old Madeira, and some capital Constantia recently imported from the Cape.

FOR SALE—A new and well selected Library containing about 160 vols. valued at upwards of Rupees 2000, but will be sold at Rupees 1500;—early applications are requested or otherwise should they not be speedily disposed of they will be packed for England.

Apply to Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.*

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, a few Romford Stoves complete with fire Irons, Fenders, and Hearth Rugs, particularly recommended to the attention of parties visiting the Neilgherriers or Mahabuleshwar Hills, as also to Officers resident at Tatta.

A CARD.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have just received for Sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Ornamental French Porcelains, consisting of an assortment of highly finished Vases, Toilette Bottles &c. &c., which was exposed for Sale at their Rooms Monday the 30th September. Prices moderate to secure an early opportunity of closing the account.

FOR SALE.—A largest size Phantasmagora Lanthorn with a most powerful Microscope attached; having a regulating rack and 43 best painted slides of transmutations, moving figures, fireworks, Battles and a variety of ludicrous Scenes,

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., have received for Sale a pair of Pistols, by Reilly in excellent order with case complete, Price Rupees 150.

THE latest London Political Caricatures, just received per "*Herefordshire.*"—W. W. BECK, begs to call the attention of those who take an interest in Politics, to a collection of the abovementioned Caricatures, which for humour and graphic point have never perhaps been excelled;—and also to the undermentioned works recently received, viz. Rickard's India, in 2 vol., Life of Lord Clive, 2 Do., Gifford's English Lawyer, 1 Do., Dodwell and Miles's Indian Army List, Murray's English Grammar, with Exercises and Key, Book of Costumes, folio, handsomely bound, a few copies of the Queen's Coronation Procession, Blank Music Books, and a few of De Porquet's Elementary French Works for the use of Schools, for which at any future period W. W. B. will be happy to receive and forward to the Publisher any orders which he may be favored, engaging to supply the same at the lowest possible price.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS AND DIRECTORIES, (of the latest surveys and edition,) Norie's Epitomes and Nautical Almanacs for the ensuing year, may be had of the undersigned, who begs to acquaint his Nautical friends, that among the Charts (a very varied collection) there are a few of the Red Sea on a large scale, in 4 sheets, from the recent surveys of Captain MORESBY and other Gentlemen of the Indian Navy.

W. W. BECK.

Apollo House, 1st October 1839.

JEEWANRAM NURSEYDASS, the well known Nautical Instrument repairer, begs respectfully to inform his customers that he has removed his Shop from Gunbow Street No. 1 to Bazar Gate street, No. 114, in the line of the house of *Moteechund Ameechund*, where he has for sale several second hand and new Nautical Instruments.—Bombay. 1st October 1839.

BOMBAY
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.
Saturday, September 28th, 1839.
COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There has been rather more business done in the market this week than for some time past, yet not to such an extent as to be productive of much activity; purchasers having been partly impelled from the fall that has taken place in exchange with London, and the difficulty of making remittances. —The usual outlet to China still remains closed.—We note the following purchases, vizt.

1500 Bales of Broach.....@ Rs 133 ₹ bale.
300 Ditto of Ditto.....@ „ 131 ₹ do.
500 Ditto of Ditto.....@ „ 135 ₹ do.

The first and last of the above parcels are reported as of superior quality.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—The new clipper Marry Gordon is loading for the Eastward, but unless importers, who have held stocks so long, few other parties are now concerned in the trade, or are likely from it's desperate and precarious nature to return to it ---Prices for ready delivery may be quoted at Rs. 525 to Rs. 530 ₹ chest. 11,046 chests remained in wh:rehouse on the 25th instant. The overland August mail has brought no intelligence of the measure likely to be adopted by the British Government consequent on the seizure and destruction of Opium in China.

THE MONEY MARKET.

BILLS ON LONDON.---Exchange has continued to decline and there are now a paucity of drawers at 2s | ₹ rupee at 6 months sight, and rather higher terms are sought by sellers.

Do. ON CALCUTTA.---The Government sale on the 21st Instant of 4½ laks of Rupees at thirty days sight went off at an average owing to a speculative demand of Rs. 102. 4. 7. ₹ Rs. 100.---Shipments of Rupees have recommenced and the Manifest of the Fazil Currim shows Rs. 528,000 on it.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.---Is almost nominal and the only vessel loading has we understand reduced her terms to Rs. 12 ₹ candy.

Do. TO ENGLAND.---Is still scarce and difficult to be obtained on higher terms than 55*s* to 60*s* ₹ ton.---Rice has been taken for London at 45*s* | ₹ ton.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy	Sell
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26	Rs as	Rs as
From No. 4151 to No. 3000	108	108-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 3001 to No. 6000	108-8	109
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 6001 to No. 10,000	110	110-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No. 10001 to No. 15,200	111-8	112
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	111-8	112
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	104	104-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs.)	97-12	98
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35 none offering	115	115-8
Course of Exchange,		
Bills on Calcutta ₹ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	101-12	10-2
Bills on Madras ₹ 30 ditto....ditto..Unsettled in reference to Govt. Auction	101-8	101
Bills on Canton ₹ 60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars		208
	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on London ₹ 6 months sight	2	1 11¾
Bills on London ₹ 30 days sight	1-11¾	1 11¾
Price of Bullion and Specie	Rs as	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	221-8	222
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100 Scarce	220-12	221
German Crowns ₹ 100	212	212-8
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg.	10-6	10 8
Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs..Scarce	104-4	104-8
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs....ditto	104	104-4
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London	2 8 0 *a* 3 0 0	₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0	do.
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0	do.
Ditto to Madras	1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0	do.
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 *a* 1 8 0	do.
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0	do.
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0	do.
Ditto to Singapore	2 0 0	do.
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0	do.
Ditto Bushire	28 0	do.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez and Aden	7th Oct.
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Commerce	McVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	Early disp.
Gienelg	Dirom Carter & Co.	China	5th Oct.
Mary Gordon	Furdoonjee Limjee		
Brig Tawse	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.	Muscat	10th Oct.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	in Oct.
Buteshire	Skinner & Co.		
Severn	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	dispt.
Grenada	Gibb Miller & Co.	Liverpool	Quick dispt.
Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	1st October
Herculean	Dirom Carter & Co.	ditto	dispatch.
Ningra			
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Ann	Forbes & Co.	London	
John Adam			
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	London	In Oct.
Isabella	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	
Hero	W. Nicol & Co.		
H. C. Sloop of War	Elphinstone.		
„ „ „	Coote.		
„ „ Steamers.	Zenobia. Hugh Lindsay. Indus. Semiramis. Atalanta.		
„ „ Brig	Taptee.		
„ „ Schooner	Shannon.		
„ „ Cutter	Margaret. Nermudda.		
„ „ R. S.	Hastings.		
	Tuetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.		

Country Vessels.—Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Fazerabany, Rampertop, Hannah, Ardaseer, Soobrow, Samdany, Fanny, Ruby, Mahamody, Euphrasia, Futtay Karim and Bombay Castle.
FRENCH Barque Cecelia, and Three Brothers.
AMERICAN Barque Cavallier.

HIGH WATER TABLE 1st OCTOBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVEN
Tuesday	5 10	5 56
Wednesday	6 43	7 27
Thursday	8 14	8 52
Friday	9 8	9 24

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 27th Cadet W. Lodwick, Interpreter from England.
Do. do Lieut. Charles Giburne,, 16th Rt. N. I. from do.
Do. 28th Lieut. R. Stanton, Artillery from Poonah.
Do. 27th Ensign Frederick Levien, Infantry from England.
Do. 28th Ensign John Kemball, 14th Rt. N. I.
Do. do. Ensign R. Black, 14th Rt. N. I. from Ahmednuggur.
Do. do. Bt. Captain Gillanders, 26th Rt. N. I. from Poonah.
Do. 29th Ensign Younghusband, 20th Rt. N. I. from Baroda.
Do. do. Ensign M. Leckie, 13th Rt. N. I. from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 1st Ensign Rigby, 16th Rt. N. I. to Poonah.
Do. do. Lieut. Orrack. do. do. to Carranjah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

"At Puttasun near Deesa. On the 22d Inst. Major G. J. C. Paul 3d Regt. Bombay Lt. Cav. most sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers and by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, so much was he beloved by the men of his Regt. that he was carried by them to the Grave."

At Bombay on the 29th ult. Mr. W. H. Saunders, Manager of the Victoria Hotel, of Spasmodic Cholera, after a few hours illness.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 29th Ship Bombay Castle, David Baxter, Master, from China, touched at Anger 28th August.

Passengers. Dinajee Dorabjee, Hormasjee Jamasjee, Mahomet Barker, Merjee Eduljee, 4 Native Servants.

Do. do. Ship Hero, R. Smallwood, Master, from Greenock, left Rathsey Bay 10th June 1839.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 29th Ship Hydrooss, Cooryee Mahomed, Naiquedah to Cannore, and Calcutta.

Do. do. Ship Ganges, I. M. Ardlie, Master, to Mauritius.

Passengers. Mr. Bennen, Supercargo, Mr. Gautry

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer..			
Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy	London	
Paquet d'Havana		Bordeaux	
Emilia	Thos Jeffries. & Co.	Bordeaux	
* Lady Feversham	Dirom C. & Co	London	2d August.
* George Canning	Foster & Co	do.	30th June.
* Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co.	do.	11th July.
Herald	Ritchie S. & Co.	do.	30th June.
* Strabane	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	26th July.
Berkshire	Remington & Co.	do.	In all Augst.
* Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool	30th June.
* Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.	do	20th ditto
* Regular	Ritchie & Co.	do	4th June.
* Malabar	Skinner & Co.	London	11th July.
Progre	Do. Do.	Bordeaux	4th June.
* Sir Edward Paget	Do. Do.	London	18th August.
* General Palmer	Gisborne Menzies & Co.	do.	13th July.
Peacock		do.	
City of Poonah	Polexfen Milne & Co.	Liverpool	Middle Aug.
Julius Cæsar		do.	
Rothschild	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	
Farima	Do Do.	do.	15th August.
Balfour	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	25th August.
Cornubia	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	2d August.
Sesostris		London	
La Belle Alliance		do.	
Mount S. Elphinstone	W. Nicol & Co.		
Ellora	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	25th August.

From Singapore—Asia Felix.
" *Colombo.*—Jeune Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey.
Dromgan, Lowjee Family, Lord Castlereigh and Sullimany.
* *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE.--- SEPT. 18.

We have this Morning received letters from Cabul to the 30th ultimo, and we place such interestiug matter as they contain before our readers, although we can hardly promise them any thing very new.

There is still a veil hanging over the *massacre* at Ghuznee as some of our Correspondents call it, which no one apparently is pleased to tear away; we have impatiently awaited the promised letters of our Correspondent "Gholam-i-Shah," but every post dooms us to disappointment.

Colonel Wade is still at Jullalabad and Captain Farmer with a Detachment of the 21st in the Khybeer Pass.

Meer Hadgi Khan, Kakur and two or three others of the same stamp are to take up their abode in the fortress of Chunar, where they will no doubt have sufficient time allowed them to meditate on their treachery, which they, no doubt, in their simplicity, denominate devotedness to the fortunes of their fallen Prince.

From our Correspondent's letters it is difficult to gather which Prince is the favorite with the Affghans; for, from all accounts, they have very few bonds of nationality; every man is on his guard against his neighbour's treachery, as all go armed to the *very teeth* and their private dwellings are fortresses strongly defended from outward aggression; Shah Soojah appears to be unpopular out of of the Town, whilst the Town's people, of a more peaceable caste, hail, our interference in placing him on the throne, not from any love they bear him, or us, but because the extortion and cruelty pra ticed upon them by Dost Mahomed is likely to be mitigated, though the Shah has been permitted, we blush to say it, to give loose to his revengeful propensities.

All is not quiet at Candahar, and that City and Gerishk may yet cause us some trouble, we refer our readers to the letter published in another column, for an account of some of the horrors perpetrated by Shah Soojah's Son, these should not, at any rate, be connived at by British Authority. We are no advocates for clemency to such robbers and murderers, but whilst justice should follow its strict and severe course, its end may be effected, without permitting revenge to merge into barbarity.

The report of Sir John Keane's resignation is confirmed in the letter which is published in another column.

The following is Sir John Keane's General Order for the Troops remaining in Afghanistan, subject to Lord Auckland's approval which of course will not be withheld.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN KEANE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Camp, Cabul, 27th August, 1839.

Subject to the approval of the Right Honorable the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the following distribution of the Troops composing the Army of the Indus.

To remain at Cabul and in its vicinity:
4th Troop 3d Brigade Bengal Horse Artillery.
No. 6 Light Field Battery, (Camel.)
2d Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry.
Detachment 1st Local Horse.
Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.
16th Regiment Native Infantry.
48th Regiment Native Infantry.

The whole will be under the orders of Brigadier Sale C. B., who will receive his instructions direct from the Envoy and Minister at the Court of His Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, or through his Military Secretary.

To remain at Candahar:
4th Company 2d Battalion, Bengal Artillery.
48th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry.

The Troops will be under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Stacy.

To remain in Shawl and to be disposed of as may hereafter be specified:
31st and 42d Regiments, Bengal N. I.

The rest of the Bengal Troops will move towards the Provinces via the Punjaub in October. The Bombay Troops will move via Quetta on the 15th September.

Officers holding Staff Situations in the Provinces, who have been permited by Government to join their Regiments for the present service and whose Corps remain in Afghanistan will return to their respective Presidencies along with the Troops in orders for Hindoostan.

Thus circumstanced, the ladies of those Officers, whose Regiments remain at Cabool, are preparing to follow Mrs. Macnaghten's example, and under such auspices, the vicinity of that city is, this winter, to be the scene of festive gaieties.

The *fortunate* Bengal regiments commence their march homeward on the 5th of October.

Extract of a letter from Cabul, dated 30th August, 1839:—

"I much regret to tell you that we have lost Brigadier Arnold. He died on the 29th and was buried, with Military honors, on the evening of the 21st instant. His loss will be severely felt by both Officers and men, of his gallant Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Persse has succeeded to the Cavalry Brigadiership. Major Cureton has thrown up the Assistant Adjutant Generalship of the Cavalry, and assumed Command of the Lancers, he will now be promoted to a Lieutenant Coloneley and Captain Low to a Majority in the Regiment. Captain Bere has got the Assistant Adjutant Generalship, of Cavalry.

The General Order directing the return of the Troops, to India, has been published. Captain Grant's troop of Horse Artillery, the 16th Lancers the 3rd Cavalry, the Sappers and Miners, the European Regiment, the 35th and 37th Regiments of N. I., and the 4th Local Horse are to break ground early in October, in progress to Londiana, viâ Peshawur, Attock, and Lahore. I know not the fate of the Bengal Park, though two days ago I heard an Artillery Officer say that it was to be given over bodily to His Majesty the Shah, and placed under the Superintendence of an Artillery Officer, in his Service, who will be appointed Commissary of Ordnance.

The whole of the Bombay Troops now at Cabul are to march on the 15th Proximo, viâ Ghuznee, Kellat, &c., on their return to Bombay under General Willshire, and it is said they will have to capture Kellat on their way down.

Sir John Keane has tendered his resignation of the Command of the "Army of the Indus"—and it is His Excellency's intention to accompany the Bengal Troops as far as Lahore—and thence to proceed, by *dawk*, to Simlah, for the purpose of having an interview with our worthy Governor General. At which interview Scinde and Hyderabad matters will be fully discussed—and should it be resolved upon, to humble the pride of the Ameers, our Bombay friends may yet be employed against Hydrabad, in which Fort some twenty *crores* of rupees are said to be lodged!

The Troops ordered to remain at Cabul, under the command of the gallant Sale, who, I am glad to tell you, has been created a Brigadier of the *first* class, are H. M. 13th Light Infantry, the 16th and 48th Regiments of N. I. The 4th troop 3rd Brigade of Horse Artillery, the Camel Battery—and a detachment of *Skinners* Horse. It is likely that the greater part of these troops will winter at Jellalabad, instead of at Cabul.

Ghuznee is to be garrisoned by the Shah's 4th Regiment of Infantry, with the addition of some Artillery under an Artillery Officer in his service.

The *foot* Artillery Company, an *European* one, I think, now at Candahar, is to be stationed there with the 4 d Regiment N. I. and some of the Shahs of Artillery, &c.—and Colonel Stacy will command the place.

The 31st and 42nd Regiments Bengal N. I. will winter at Quetta, I hear, but the Bombay Artillery now there, will join General Wilshire's troops, as they pass down, to Kellat.

A force is to be sent from Cabul against some Giljee Forts, between Ghizni and Candahar, on or about the 14th proximo. It is to be composed of Infantry, now here belonging to the Shah, and some of his Artillery (Anderson's) from Candahar, with a few guns and howitzers from Cabul. This force will be placed under the orders of Captain Outram, and it will be assisted, if necessary by the Bombay Troops, as they pass downwards. Some of the Shah's Infantry, under Captain Macan, are to join Captain Outram, from Candahar.

Captain Outram has, I hear been nominated to a Political situation, worth 2000 a month, under the Envoy and Minister, and is to be stationed at Bameean. Captain Trevor, of the Bengal 3d Regiment Cavalry, and Captain Taylor, of the Bengal European Regiment, are to command Corps of Affghan Cavalry, now being raised, in Shah Soojah's service and will each receive monthly consolidated allowance of 1000 rupees. Lieutenant Durand, of the Bengal Engineers, and a young Subaltern of the Bengal Artillery, whose name has escaped me, have each taken oppointments under the King—the salary of the former to be 1000, and of the latter Officer 800 a month.

Officers holding permanent Staff situations under the Bengal Presidency, and whose respective Corps may be detained in Affghanistan, are to be permitted to return to the Provinces with the Troops, under Sir Willoughby Cotton, in October next.

We are to have grand races here on the 5th, 9th and 11th proximo. The purses are said to be handsome ones, and many horses are being trained for the occasion.

Wonderful to say, a dawk, containing a despatch from the Governor General dated the 15th instant, and some five or six *private* letters, from Simlah of the 12th and 14th, reached Cabul on the 27th instant, or in 12 days from Simlah!—but no letters or papers from Calcutta, or stations in upper India, have yet been received by the Peshawur and Khybur route! So, I can't say aught in favour of dawk arrangements made by the "Powers that be."

Lieutenant Colonel Wade will not, I hear, arrive at Cabul before the 1st or 2nd proximo. Doctor Lord arrived some days ago. He is to be employed on a Political Mission to Bhokara.

At Cabul we have now abundance of fruit, grain, &c. &c.—and though the days be somewhat sultry, the nights are *always* cool and pleasant.

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P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, I have heard that His Majesty Shah Soajah, and Court, will very probably winter at Jellalabad, and that Colonel Herring's Detachment, from Candahar, with treasure, will reach Cabul on or about the 5th proximo.

Candahar, August, 8th 1839.

The news of the capture of Ghuznee was nearly producing a very serious disturbance here. A Chief named Paindah Khan had started a few days before to join the Shah, but being driven back by the Ghalzies, re-entered the City on the same morning as the arrival of the Convoy under the 43d Regiment N. I. Some of his followers thought proper to spread the report, that our Army had been totally defeated by Dost Mahomed, and the Towns people seeing, the Convoy coming in, took it into their heads, it was the remnant of our retreating Army. On this the whole of the City was thrown into a state of commotion and thousands of armed men turned out, and were on the point of attempting to seize the Guns and attack the Camp of the 37th (some had actually commenced on the Commissariat Godown) when the truth transpired, that not the Shah, but Dost Mahomed was defeated. One of those most active in spreading the report was punished by the Shah's Son, by having his nose and ears cut off, and being paraded through the City on a Donkey. A few days ago the Grasscutters of Captain Anderson's Horse whilst cutting grass some five miles from the City, were attacked by the inhabitants of several villages, two of them were killed, many severely beaten, and all their Tattoes and grass taken away. A party was sent out next day who seized and brought in the Chief Men of the village, the Shah's Son sentenced the two principal men to be blown away from a Gun, and six of the less eminent offenders to have their ears and noses cut off, these horrible sentences were accordingly immediately carried into effect, and the heads and mutilated carcasses are yet kicking about the street where the execution took place. We were all at first advocates for conciliation and mildness, but since the constant cruel and cowardly murders of our Camp Followers, a great revolution has taken place in our opinions, and we now see the actual necessity of severe measures with such brutal savages. The accounts of Girisk are not very satisfactory, from being surounded by extensive swamps and paddy fields, the place is unhealthy, and sickness is very prevalent among both Officers, and men. A party of eight men of Woodburn's Corps, proceeding with clothing for the Regiment at Gerisk a short time ago, were owing to their own carelessness, cut to pieces, and all this clothing and camels carried away. The account given by the Survivors is, that they had reached their encamping ground and were busy cooking, when a party of Horsemen rode up to them, the Sepoys challenged them, but they replied they were mere travellers, and had come like themselves to eat their dinner, after cooking they suddenly mounted their horses, and attacked the unarmed and unsuspecting Sepoys, killing five of them, and desperately wounding the others. The Force now here is the 43d Regiment Native Infantry, Captain Macan's Corps, a Wing of Anderson's Cavalry, a Rissalah of the 4th Local Horse. Captain Garbett's Company of European Foot Artillery, and Anderson's Troop of Horse Artillery, all under Command of Colonel Stacy. The heat still continues excessive, and there is not the slightest appearance of rain yet, but to make amends for this we are rioting in the midst of a profusion of the finest fruits I ever fasted, and they are so cheap that the poorest Camp Follower can afford to enjoy Grapes Apricots &c.

AJMEER.—The 1st Light Cavalry 39th N. I. the Sappers and Miners with two 24 pounders and two 8 inch Mortars were to join Brigadier Rich's detachment at Meerta on the 12th or 13th Instant. The remainder of the battering train consisting of ten 24 Pounders two 10 inch, seven 1 inch four 5½ inch Mortars, two 24 poundrr Howitzers with the long train of Camels, Bullocks and Hackeries carrying shot and shells, and a multiplicity of stores of all kinds, deemed indispensable for a seige, are to follow after if *required*, but it is generally supposed they will not be.

A letter from Nusseerabad mentions, that General Hampton would leave that city, on the 9th instant, for Joudpore. The Force is to concentrate at or near Peepur, and then to proceed on to Joudpore in a body,—the advanced Divisions are to be commanded by Brigadier Rich, Captain Dixon and Major Forster, they expected to be before Joudpore on or about the 19th or 20th inst., the Marwarees do not show any symptoms of resistance, and it is not likely, that they will oppose us.

A Medal is being struck at Bombay to commemorate the Storming of Ghuznee, and is to be presented by Shah Shoojah to the Officers concerned in that gallant affair; it is about an inch and ¼ in diameter, and is to weigh about four Gold Mohurs. The words

AFFGHANISTAN.
GHUZNEE.
23*rd July*, 1839.

are surrounded with a wreath of Laurels, and on the reverse is the image of his most puissant Majesty Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk.

Mr. Ross Bell, it is now reported, *does not* return to Delhi.

The rains we suppose have now ceased, the mornings and evenings are pleasantly cool, though in the day time the heat is very great; there is still a vast deal of sickness amongst the natives.

We hear that Captain Anderson of the 64th N. I. is to be replace Major Wilson as Commandant of the Palace Guards.

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.—SEPT., 21.

The Government of the N. W. Provinces.—The appointment of Mr. H. T. Prinsep as Provincial Member of Council is officially announced, and may probably cause that gentleman to give up his intention of proceeding to Europe this season. We really cannot satisfy our numerous inquirers as to *our* future *Government*: all we know is, that the North Western Provinces will form a separate Government under its own Governor or Lieutenant Governor. The parties are Mr. Robertson, Mr. R. M. Bird and Mr. MacNaghten; the detention of the latter in Cabul, has put him out of the list for the present. Should Lord Auckland follow the usual course, the lot will fall on Mr. T. Robertson, which would at once bring in Mr. H. T. Prinsep, whose recent Provisional appointment may make an alteration in the whole scheme.

JOUDPORE.—By letters from Nusseerabad we learn that the Joudhpoore campaign may be considered as already terminated. Colonel Sutherland has written to the General that Maun Singh's vakeels were with him, and that they were sent to agree to whatever conditions Colonel S. might propose. Maun Singh himself has requested permission to come out two marches to meet the Colonel, and to this request a favourable answer has been given. Colonel Sutherland expresses his opinion that every thing will be amicably arranged. This result will, doubtless, be a disappointment to our troops, after their harassing marches in the middle of the rains.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—We give this week in our "Contemporary Selection" columns, a curious extract, from the Journal of the Reverend Joseph Wolff, relative to the Affghans and Affghanistan, published seven years ago. The writer, after giving a specimen of the poetry of that country, presents his readers with the substance of a conversation he held with the people; who expressed a wish that the Franks might send them a King, and that they would then become their humble slaves. During his stay in the *caravansary*, a Mussulman mullah called on him, and predicted that the English would soon be masters of China and Affghanistan. Whether we consider this in the light of a prophecy or not, certainly a large portion of the prediction has now proved true; and every succeeding event, but tends to show that the fulfilment of the remainder cannot be far off.

A salute from the Fort, at noon, on the 18th Instant, announced the arrival of Sir E. Ryan from Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.---SEPT. 14.

Our letters from Rangoon intimate, that it will be necessary to make a strong warlike demonstration, to induce Tharrawaddie to adhere to the conditions of the Treaty of Yandaboo. Our correspondents add, "when he sees we are in earnest, he will strike his colours." He will of course be made to "pay the piper" also.

We learn that Mr. Frederick Osborne, of the Calcutta Bar, formerly Editor of the *Courier* newspaper, has just left Calcutta, and intends to proceed to Madras to try his fortune at the bar there. This is the *third* instance of a transfer from the bar of our Presidency to that of a Sister Presidency within a comparatively brief period, Messrs. Smythe and Blunt having deserted Calcutta for Madras some two or three years ago.

Letters have been received from Captan Warden, commanding the *Ariel* Clipper, dated Aden, August 5th. The *Ariel* had reached Aden in 24 days from Java, and has taken on to Suez the Indian Mail, which left Bombay in the *Constance* on the 20th June and reached Aden August 1st, after a voyage of 41 days! so that she takes home the letters of the *Good Success* and the whole China news at once---thus beating the China news sent via Bombay by 51 day!! This passage of 24 days from Java to Aden is an extraordinary one, and shows what a "Comprehensive Communication" can effct. There appears to be no monsoon to look at. The beautiful Clipper having actually made 200 miles a day from Java head to the Gulf of Aden, where she experienced light winds and calms. The *Ariel* reached Aden on the 3rd August and was to sail again on the 6th. The *Constance* Schooner which was to have gone on to Suez with the June Mail is detained at Aden for repairs: so that the *Ariel's* arrival was most opportune. We have little doubt the voyage of the *Water Witch* will be equally successful, and then, we trust, the eyes of all India will be open to the fact, that *the comprehensive and nothing but the comprehensive* is what is required to satisfy the public wants, and to secure efficiency in overland communication throughout the year. ---*September* 16.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Royal Sovereign*, Hopton, from London 18th February, and St. Helena 19th July, and the *Mobile*, Ogilvie, from the Mauritius 16th August.—*Sept.* 18.

Private letters received yesterday from Delhi, dated 5th instant, state, "we have just heard that Sir John Keane has resigned the command of the Indus Army in disgust."

A letter from Cabool of 18th August, says, that the reported popularity of Shah Soojah is incorrect, and that he can only be maintained on his throne by British bayonets.

Dost Mahomed escaped with about 2,000 men determined to resist with him. It is said the army is to advance into Balk—*Ibid.*

ENGLISHMAN.---SEP. 13.

ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Yesterday's post brought us letters from our friends at Cabul One of these friends was put *hors de combat* at Ghuzni which accounted for our not receiving from him any private accounts of the storming, &c. The others were in the rear of the engaged columns, and knew nothing of what was passing a-head. From the different letters we select the following as containing the most interesting information, and at the greatest length :—

Cabul August 16, 1839.—I promised in my last to give you some account of the city of Cabul, but find that next to an impossibility for the crowds of men, women and children, horses, camels, dogs and cats, which throng the streets, render it almost impossible to get a sight of the place: such as I can however, is at your service The town is situated in a kind of a funnel formed by two high and irregular hills On the easternost of these two stands the *Bala Hisser Bala*, a fortification which overlooks the Bala Hissar or Palace of the King. This latter is a completely separate fortification from the town, which lies in front of it, surrounded by a wall and ditch of its own, and extending across the valley to the westernmost of the two hills above named, which are separated by a narrow and rocky pass. From the Bala Hissar Balla a massive stone wall extends up the steepest part of the hill, is carried down into and across the gorge abovementioned and over the hill to the westward. On entering the gates of the town, the narrowness of the streets, the excessive filth of the people, and the density of the population, naturally attract attention. But when the eye and nose have become somewhat accustomed to these, the fruit shops come in for their share of admiration: you have read of the wonderful assortment of fruits displayed at some of the feasts, mentioned in the Arabian nights,---so have I, but I never saw the reality of it, till I came here. Fruits of every climate under heaven, as various in hue as the colors of the rainbow, as beautiful in appearance as the calm brow of youth or the downy cheek of beauty, as rich in perfume as a box of attar, or Rowland's shop, and as delightful to the taste as the first apple stolen in the days of our infancy, here lie piled in endless profusion on the counters before you, and strange to say! the sellers do not grudge the infidels a taste of their fruit, even though they should have forgot to bring the magic metal, whose touch would have sealed the eyes of even the Dragon of the Hesperides. But we must not loiter all day in front of the fruitshops; so *allons*! The din and clatter arising from those low browed domiciles announce the abodes of the tin and coppersmiths, in front of each of which stands, in the street, not suspended over the window as was the custom of old in the English metropolis, a huge copper vessel capable of containing an ocean of grape justice. A little farther on are the saddlers and shoemakers: rich and inviting are their shops with all the gaudy coloured leathers and gay stitching, wherewith the Affghans delight to ornament their horses; good too are they as gay, and the leather the best porduce of Russia, Herat, and Cabool. Advancing further we arrive at a square open space round which are confectioners, fruiterers, farriers, blacksmiths, and butcher's shops; and a few paces more and we are in a lofty, covered bazar. Many of the shops herein are closed still, and those which are occupied are chiefly those of tailors and clothiers or haberdashers. Between this and the next covered market the *Atarees* or Apothecary's shops invite the eye. But a description or even enumeration of all would be tedious. One feature and not a pleasing one, though common to all Mahommedan cities is the absence of females. Very few are seen, these so enshrouded in the envious bowrka, with its narrow-barred or finely-eyed-lobed screen for the face, that they have very little of feminine appearance about them. I wonder that the taste of the ladies of Islam does not lead them to adopt some more becoming disguise, if concealment be still deemed necessary. You are aware, however, I dare say, that some of the Turkish ladies, as well as one or two of very high Indian Mahommedan families, have discarded it entirely, deeming it far better to cherish that modesty of eyes and deportment which renders a veil unnecessary. Their example might with great advantage be followed by the air dames of this city, whose charms require not the aid of imagination to heighten them, and their kindness of manners render all solicitous for their welfare.

The Bala Hissar is a town of itself. Besides numerous dwelling houses, shops, &c. it contains two extensive palaces. One the late residence of Dost Mahomed Khan, is occupied by its rightful owner, and the other formerly tenanted by Sir Alexander Burnes, during his visit to Cabool, is now inhabited by Mr. Macnaghten and his suite. The army of the Indus is in camp at a distance of some miles from the city, and Sir John Keane has established his Head-quarters, at the Emperor Babur's tomb, a beautiful and romantic spot some mile and a half from Cabool The Shah's force, or rather the ghost of it which represents the force at Head-quarters, is pitched on a plain outside the gate of the Bala Hissar. This spot promises to be unhealthy. It is intersected with Small canals quite impassable except by jumping, as the water in some is deep and the mud in all excessively tenacious, and the dead camels stuck in it amply prove. We are in hopes of soon having a 'local habitation' assigned us, as it has been resolved on to caution the Shah's force in this neighbourhood. But there is no time to be lost, for this is neither a country productive in wood or thatching materials, and a Brigade of Infantry, Regiment of Cavalry, and the Shah's force will require vast additions to the buildings of Cabool for their accomodation.

Hadji Khankakur, one of the chiefs who accompanied Captain Outram's party in pursuit of the Dost, returned last night He reports that the Chief has escaped over the Hindoo Koosh, and that Capt. O. is on his return. Dost Mahomed's safety will probably be productive of much annoyance and trouble to us hereafter, as it is most likely he will endeavour to preach up a crusade against us throughout Central Asia, and will doubtless receive indirect encouragement, it is said from Russia, in spite of her disallowing the acts of Mr. Vicovitch.

A notice was yesterday circulated that the daks would in future be sent by Peshawar. This will be a great improvement for we received papers yesterday of the 13th July from Calcutta via Peshawar, while the latest by the Shikarpoor route is upwards of a mouth older. Mark therefore the date of receipt of this, which is my first despatch by the Punjab route.

Nothing can be finer than the weather is here. The thermometer is at this moment at 80 and it seldom rises higher in my tent which is pitched on the bank of a ditch, through which a small stream runs, fringed with willow trees Beneath my feet is a carpet of lucern grass, and beyond the ditch extends a wide field of stubble, beyond it again is a green and swampy meadow where our cattle are feeding. A little farther off appeared fortified villages and groves, while a high mountain forms the back ground. The nights are cold, and, morning and evening we are delighted with a view of the icy peaks of the *Soofaia Koh*. What chiefly surprises us is the absence of animal life. Game there appears to be none, except in the high and remote hilly tracts. Birds are very scarce. I have only seen, I think, one crow and not a single sparrow since I arrived in Kabool. Beasts of prey seem unknown, but these animals may be dispensed with, owing to the inhabitants very nearly approaching boasts ferœ naturæ in their dispositions and habits.

Marshal Wade has not yet made his appearance, but is expected in a few days. He has had a brush at a fort, on which occasion Captain Ferris of the 20th appears to have performed as many characters as Sylvester Daggerwood himself—or the great Mr. Birch. Our arrival here has afforded us no relief from our duties, or no opportunity of forming or improving our men. We have just the same number on duty *still* as we used to have on the march through an enemy's country. But this is in some measure necessary from the numbers and boldness of the thieves about. A party of them fired upon our picquets last night and wounded one sentry. and one of their bullets passed the tents of some of our officers. We shall have to make an example of some of these chaps. Three of the officers were the other day standing on the top of one of their houses in the town, when some individual took a cool shot at them, but fortunately missed his aim. Thus you see, however popular His Majesty may be there is no doubt of *our* unpopularity."

SIEGE OF GHUZNEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

Dear Sir, As an authentic statement of the operations carried on in the assault of the Fortress of Ghuznee, cannot fail to be highly interesting to your readers and to the public generally, I have the pleasure to send you for publication in your journal, an official document transmitted to me by Captain Thomson, the Chief Engineer with the Army of the Indus, who so ably conducted the duties of his department on that important occasion.

I remain, Dear Sir, Your's very faithfully,
D. MCLEOD,—*Colonel Chief Engineer.*

Fort William, Sept. 13, 1839.

P. S. As there is not time to prepare Copies of this paper to send to the other Journals at the Presidency, as I should wish to have done, I hope to see it inserted in all from the *Courier*.

MEMORANDUM OF THE ENGINEER OPERATION AT THE TAKING OF GHUZNEE IN JULY 1839.

The accounts of the Fortreess of Ghuznee, received from those who had seen it, were such as to induce His Excellency the Commander in Chief to leave in Kandahar the very small Battering Train then with the Army, there being a scarcity of transport Cattle The place was described as very weak, and completely commanded from a range of Hills of the North.

When we came before it on the morning of the 21st July, we were very much suprised to find a high rampart in good repair, built on a scarped mound about 35 feet high, flanked by numerous towers, and surrounded by a Fausse-braye, and a wet Ditch. The irregular figure of the enciente gave a good flanking fire, whilst the height of the Citadel covered the interior from the commanding fire of the Hills to the North, rendering it nugatory. In addition to this the towers at the angles had been enlarged, screen walls had been built before the Gates, the Ditch cleared out, and filled with water (stated to be unfordable,) and an outwork built on the right bank of the River, so as to command the bed of it. The Garrison was variously stated from three to four thousand strong, including 500 Cavalry; from subsequent information we found that it had been overrated.

On the approach of the Army a fire of Artillery was opened from the body of the place, and of Musquetry from the neighbouring gardens. A Detachment of Infantry cleared the latter, and the former was silenced for a short time by Shrapnells from the Horse Artillery. But the fire from the new outwork on the bank of the River was in no way checked. A nearer view of the works was however obtained from the Gardens which had been cleared. This was not at all satisfactory—the works were evidently much stronger than we had been led to anticipate, and such as our Army could not venture to attack in a regular manner with the means at our disposal. We had no Battering Train, and to attack Ghuznee in form, a much larger Train would be required then the Army ever possessed. The great height of the Parapet above the Plain (60 or 70 feet) with the wet Ditch were insurmountable obstacles to an attack merely by Mining or Escalading.

It therefore became requisite to examine closely the whole contour of the place, to discover if any other mode of attack could be adopted. The Engineers, with an Escort, went round the works, approaching as near as they could find cover; the Garrison were on the alert, and kept up a hot and well directed fire on the Officers whenever they were obliged to shew themselves. However by keeping the Infantry beyond Musquet range, and the Cavalry at a still greater distance, only one man was killed, and one wounded, and the former was hit by men sent out of the place to drive off the reconnoitering party.

The Fortitifications were found equally strong all round, the only tangible point observed was the Cabul Gateway, which offered the following advantage for a coup de main—the road up to the Gate was clear, the bridge over the Ditch was unbroken, there were good possitions for the Artillery within 850 yards of the walls on both sides of the road, and we had information that the Gateway was not built up, a reinforcement from Cabul being expected.

The result of this reconnoissance was a report to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that if he decided on the immediate attack of Ghuznee, the only feasible mode of attack, and the only one which held out a prospect of success, was a dash at the Cabul Gateway, blowing the Gate open by bags of Powder.

His Excellency decided on the attempt, the Camp was moved that evening to the Cabul road, and next morning (the 22d) Sir John Keane in person reconnoitered the proposed point of attack; he approved of the Plan, and gave orders for its execution. Preparations were made accordingly, positions for the Artillery were carefully examined, which excited the jealousy of the Garrison, who opened a smart fire on the party

It was arranged that an explosion party, consisting of three Officers of Engineers (Capt. Peat, Lieuts. Durand and Macleod,) three Sergeants, and 18 men of the Sappers, in working dresses, carrying 300 lbs. of powder in 12 sand bags, with a hose 72 feet long—should be ready to move down to the Gateway at daybreak. At midnight the first Battery left Camp, followed by the other four at intervals of half an hour. Those to the right of the road were conducted to their position by Lieutenant Sturt of the Engineers, those to the left by Lieutenant Anderson—the ground for the guns was prepared by the Sappers and Pioneers, taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground on the right, and some old garden walls on the left The Artillery were all in position and ready by 4 A. M. of the 23d, and shortly after, at the first dawn, the party under Captain Peat moved down to the Gateway, accompanied by six men of H. M. 13th Light Infantry without their belts, and supported by a Detachment of the same Regiment —which extended to the right and left of the road when they arrived at the Ditch, taking advantage of what cover they could find, and endeavouring to keep down the fire from the Ramparts, which became heavy on the approach of the party, though it had been remarkably slack during the previous operations. Blue lights were shewn which rendered the surrounding objects distinctly visible, but luckily they were burned from the top of the Parapet instead of being thrown into the passage below.

The explosion party marched steadily on, headed by Lieut Durand; the powder was placed, the hose laid, the train fired, and the carrying party retired to a tolerable cover in less than two minutes. The Artillery opened when the blue lights appeared, and the Musquetry from the covering party at the same time; so quickly was the operation performed, and so little were the enemy aware of the nature of it, that not a man of the party was hit.

As soon as the explosion took place, Capt. Peat, though hurt, his anxiety preventing his keeping sufficiently under cover, ran up to the gate (accompanied by a small party of H. M. 13th Lt. Infy.) and ascertained, that it was completely destroyed. There was some delay in getting a bugler to sound the advance, the signal agreed on for the assaulting column to push on, and this was the only mistake in the operation.

The assaulting column consisted of four European Regiments,* by Brigadier Sale. The advance under Lieut. Col. Dennie, accompanied by Lieut. Sturt, Engineer, the Gateway, through a passage inside the Gate ending in a domed building with the opening on one side, made every thing very obscure, and rendered it difficult to find the outlet into the town. They met with little opposition, but a party of the enemy, seeing a break in the column, owing to the difficulty in scrambling over the rubbish in the Gateway, made a rush, sword in hand, and cut down a good many men, wounding the Brigadier and several other officers. These swordsmen were repulsed, and there was no other regular opposition; the surprise and alarm of the Governor and Sirdars being so great, when they saw the column occupying the open space inside the Gate and firing on them, that they fled, accompanied by their men; even the Garrison of the Citadel following the example. Parties of the Afghans took refuge in houses, firing on the column as it made its way through the streets, and a good deal of desultory fighting took place in consequence, by which some loss was sustained. The Citadel was occupied as soon as daylight showed that it had been evacuated by the enemy and the whole of the works were in our possession before 5 o'clock.

We lost 17 men (6 Europeans and 11 Natives) killed; 28 officers, 117 Europeans, and 30 Natives wounded; total 182. Of the Afghans more than 514 were killed in the town, that number of bodies having been buried, and about 100 outside by the Cavalry; 1600 prisoners were taken, but I have no means of estimating the number of wounded.

There were nine Guns of different calibres, found in the place 1 large quantity of good powder, considerable stores of shot, lead, &c., and a large supply of atta and other provisions.

GEO. THOMSON,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Indus.

Camp Ghuznee, 25th July, 1839.—[*Sept.* 14.

(Corrected for the Hurkaru.)

PALLEE.---We have letters from Nusseerabad announcing that the town of Pallee in Marwar was taken possession of on the morning of the 27th ultimo, by the Joudpore Legion consisting of a Regiment of Infantry, one of Cavalry and two guns, under the command of Captain Maling, and the Beawr corps under the command of Captain Dixon. No resistance was offered, although the enemy had ten guns and six or seven hundred men in the town. Mertal also fell on the same day to the 72nd and 22nd Regiments of N. I., with two squadrons of the 9th Cavalry and Light Field Battery, and Pindwarrah was about to be taken by Major Forster's Brigade. The Light Detachment from Nusseerabad, the Joudpore Legion, Beawr corps and Major Forster's Brigade were to push on immediately on advance to Joudpore. Lutchman Sing is reported to have fled from Joudpore.---*September* 16.

LORD AUCKLAND.--Lord Auckland, we hear, now proposes to be at Calcutta in the course of February next, and to return to England at the expiration of a twelve month from the date of his arrival in town.--*Sept.* 18.

CALCUTTA COURIER. SEPTEMBER 14,

We were yesterday induced to publish an extract of a letter from Ghuznee—as it mentions, what we have not before seen, that Wullee Mahommed had kept up an useless resistance, from five in the morning until the evening, from barricadoed houses within the Fort, when all rational hope of successful opposition must have been at an end. If he were warned of the consequence of thus being the means of unnecessarily shedding blood—we have a clue to his being shot. We cannot avoid admiring the bravery which indu es a man to hold out to the last moment, in which there is a chance of repelling the attack of an enemy—but the usage of war justly construes, the deaths needlessly caused to the assailing party by the obstinacy of a few enraged fanatics, into *murders*; and if persisted in after being summoned to surrender, (and we are satisfied that it will be found that this infatuated man continued with those about him to fire upon our troops long after the place was virtually in their possession,) he therefore drew down upon himself and companions, a fate that was merited. The letter designates those who were shot on the day previous to the assault, robbers; an' we shall probably find, that they belonged to the same class of murderers and plunderers who committed such depredations in the Boian Pass and neighborhood, and for hanging some of whom, we believe the Calcutta Press unanimously lauded Sir John Keane. Let us therefore wait till we ascertain the real state of the case before we pronounce the late executions, murders, &c. &c.

THE STEAMER MADAGASCAR.—We sometime ago mentioned that the Government was about to send an Officer of experience to the Isle of France, for the purpose of purchasing the Steamer *Madagascar*, which our brother of the *Hurkaru* thought a useless expense; and that the Government of the Isle of France were just as capable of ascertaining her merits and sending her here as any one who could be deputed from Bengal for the express purpose. However that may be, and we are not disposed to differ much from the *Hurkaru*--our contemporary will be glad to learn that the disadvantages, whatever they were of that plan are likely to be obviated by the proprietors of the *Madagascar* —for we have been informed that they are on the point of sending the vessel here in the hope of meeting with a purchaser--we are told that the *Madagascar* was to leave the Mauritius about the beginning of this month and if she make the best of her way, direct, for Calcutta, we may except her very shortly. We have not heard that it is the intention of her Owners that she should touch at Ceylon; but as the Ceylon papers have mentioned that it was the desire of many persons on the Island to endeavour to secure the *Madagascar* for the use of the Ceylonese, and as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have been concocting a plan for establishing Steam communication between Bombay and Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, it is possible that, if they could purchase the *Madagascar* cheap (and we doubt not, but she might be had for less than two-thirds of the estimated cost of the one they propose to get from England,) they might be induced to compete with us here regarding her purchase—and if they were to succeed, the disappointment would, in some degree, be softened by the consideration that her services, on the other side of India, would be most beneficial to the commercial interests of the various Ports of the Malabar Coast. The report of the Sub-committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the proposed Steam Communication we have alluded to, will be found under the Bombay head.—*Sept.* 17.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE. SEPTEMBER 20,

THE ADJUTANT GENERALSHIP.—Major Alexander, Judge Advocate General, is to succeed Colonel Hitchens as Adjutant Genaral of the Army. It is not yet known who will succeed to the very responsible situation of Judge Advocate General, but from the well known character of the Commander in Chief we feel confident that professional fitness for the situation will alone have weight with his Excellency in his recommendation of any Candidate for this highly responsible office.

THE KURNOOL FORCE.—A letter from General Wilson's Camp dated 12th instant, informs us that the

* *H. M. 2d. B. E. Regt. H. M. 13th. H. M. 17th.*

Troops from Bangalore, Hyderabad and Cuddapah had not then joined the Force. The 16th and 34th Regiments were on that day at Nurperry, about 12 miles from Adoni, and the 3d and 51st with the Sappers near the Thumboodra. The Park, Foot Artillery, part of the 39th and Pay Department reached Camp on the 8th September. Captains Blogg and Eades had been appointed Brigade Majors to the Cavalry and Infantry Brigades. The Commissariat are represented as most efficient. The Camp Bazars excellent, and abounding in grain, for which much praise is due both to the Department and Civil Authorities, whose admirable arrangements, could not be excelled. Colonel Dyce's Brigade had been in want of rice on the march, but the moment that a requisition from that Officer was received, a proportion of the Bazar was sent off with a sufficient supply, and there is no fear of any scarcity of grain as a large quantity was daily expected from Bellary, and by the forethought of that excellent Officer General Fraser, the Hyderadad Brigade are provided with one month's consumption. Much rain had fallen in the District, whereby all the rivers were swollen and one especially near Camp had overflowed; in attempting to cross which two Europeans were carried away by the stream, and would have been drowned but for the assistance of some Natives. Firewood, Curby and indeed all kinds of forage are represented as scarce, but we are not surprised at this, as there is hardly a bush within miles of Adoni, and the parched up state of the country, 'till withn the last few weeks accounts for the scarcity of forage. The Troops both European and Native continue uncommonly healthy and one death only had occurred after leaving Bellary. The Commissioners had not arrived on the 12th instant.

We have a letter from an officer in the Hyderabad Brigade, which was at Rachore, on the 7th: the weather is described as terrible and roads in sad order. Captains Stafford and Evans of the 51st are Brigade Major and Brigade Quarter Master. Our correspondent seems to think these precautionary arrangements rather unnecessary in passing through a friendly country, besides being somewhat harassing to the troops. We should however imagine that Colonel James has been induced to adopt them from a desire to teach his young Officers their duties on Field Service, and if so, the motive is good, and all hands will benefit by the practice, if it be not carried to a degree that may be found hurtful to the health of the troops.

MADRAS HERALD.—SEP. 21.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.—Sir John Hobhouse stated on this subject in the House of Commons "that no steps had been taken by either the Government or the Company to extend the communication to Ceylon and Madras as well as to *Calcutta* (what *can* he mean by *this*) and Bombay," and added not even a word calculated to give us so much as a grain of hope of the Government's taking up the cause. We certainly understood from the contents of the June Mail that the Government *had agreed* to give £100,000 per annum in support of the scheme, but we have seen nothing confirmatory of that report in any of the papers just received.

We fear we must rely on our own unaided efforts.

SINGAPORE.

The *Free Press*, in allusion to the Calcutta opium Petition, remarks.

We believe it to be quite true that considerations relating to the export of Silver enters a good deal into the spirit of the measures of the Chinese government to suppress the traffic in Opium---but we hold it absurd to contend, in the face of the statements contained in various memorials addressed to the Emperor on the subject, that no motives connected with the pernicious effects of the consumption of the drug on the population, had anything to do with the measures pursued by the Cabinet of Pekin to extinguish the trade. The Chinese statesmen may be wretched political economists; but they probably pay sufficient attention to matters to become acquainted with certain important facts relative to the actual condition of their population,—and all the eloquence in the world might well fail to pursuade them that the traffic in Opium was the best way to "draw forth the resources of the most fertile and populous empire in the world"—and we suspect the rhetorical flourishes on that part of the question in the petition will fall with equally little effect upon the ears of Her M's Privy Council. We never before met with information of the same tenour regarding the "exhaustless" nature of the silver mines in China as that contained in the petition; and we consider it to be very far from accurate. The Chinese are unlike us in many things---but we are scarcely prepared to believe that their desire to retain silver in the country proceeds from their possessing a superabundance of it. The silver mines of China have indeed been pronounced *poor* by recent inquirers; and we feel satisfied that a large proportion of what has been exported as sycee, never saw a Chinese mine, but consisted of Spanish and other Dollars melted down. It is indeed but reasonable to suppose that the imported Dollars, after having been beaten to pieces, by the Chinese method of stamping them with a *chop*, should be run into bars ar ingots; and unless they are thus exported as Sycee it is not easy to conceive what becomes of them, as the Chinese use very little Silver for plate, or other ornaments, either houses or temples. This absence of the use of plate, in a country possessing silver mines, may be taken as another proof of their unproductiveness; and in the prohibitions against the export of bullion,—prohibitions which have at one time or other been enacted by every kingdom in Europe—under the Chinese system, which throws such obstables in the way of foreign intercourse and thus prevents the influx of the precious metals, as in other countries where there is a demand for them, there may be more wisdom than some disciples of Ricardo or McCulloch may imagine. Their anti-social system may be wrong, but these prohibitory enactments against the export of silver may only be a necessary following out of that system—and when they find, from the "oozing out" of silver in payment for Opium, that in several provinces they cannot collect the revenue in that metal, as they formerly did, and are tendered instead of loads of deteriorated copper *cash* in payment, their alarm at the prospect of this continued drain seems reasonable enough. This alarm appears to have increased of late years; and we consider the reason to be, that latterly the Export of *real* Sycee has increased considerably beyond what it formerly was; and this increased export of Sycee we firmly believe takes place in consequence of the diminished importation of foreign coin into China, compared with what in former years it used to be, and the consequent and proportionate inability of the Chinese to pay for the Opium in specie or bullion, without having recourse to the products of the native mines. In 1829 we find that of Dollars 4,453,000 in value of Sycee and specie exported on British bottoms from China, there was only to the value of about Dollars 433,000 value in *Sycee*, or little more than a fifth of the whole—in the following year, of 6,746,000 Dollars' value of Sycee and specie exported, there was no more than 1,581,600 Dollars value of Sycee; but in 1832 the proportion of Sycee came to about a half of all the silver exported, and in 1833 to three fourths; and the proportion seems to have been going on increasing of later years—an increase which we have no doubt whatever is owing to the diminished import of foreign coin.

ARRIVED.—August 12—British Ship *Earl of Clare*, J. Scott Bombay 18th July

EXCHANGES.

On LONDON, per Sp. dr.	Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 *a* 30 day's sight					5*s.* 7*d.*
"	Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 month's sight,					4*s.* 9*d. a* 4*s.* 10*d.* per Sp. dr,
"	Do.	do.	do.	3 month' sight,		4*s.* 8*d.*
On CALCUTTA.	Government, 30 day's sight, 220 Coys. Rs, per Sp. drs.					
100 Treasury closed.	Private,	do.	220	do.	do	
On CHINA	Do.	do.	Sp. drs. 100	per	Rs. Drs.	100.
Sales.						
On BATAVIA, No demand.	Do,	do.	*f* 280	per	Sp. Drs.	100

PREIGHTS TO LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Antimony Ore	£4,10 & Tin	£2	℔	20	cwt
Sugar in bags,	£4.4				,,
" in casks or boxes	£4.10				,,
Gambier in bskts. or in bulk	£5.				,,
Sago, in bags or boxes	£4.4 *a* £4.10				,,
Coffee,	£5. *a* £5.5		℔	18	cwt.
Pepper,	£5. *a* £5.5		per	16	cwt.
Hides,	£5. *a* £6.0				,,
Cassia,	£0. 6*s* per box.				

COTTON GOODS.—Bengal and Madras Piece Goods Continue very difficult of sale at almost any price. A few corges of *Sannahs* have been sold @ $25 *a* 26 ℔ corge.

OPIUM BENGAL.—The *Cecelia* and *Time* have arrived from Calcutta since our last, bringing 124 chests, chiefly *Benares*, since which, however, we believe, no sales have taken place, holders asking $ 270 *a* 280 ℔ chest, which buyers refuse to give, but which will no doubt be obtained if holders remain firm. There does not appear to be much demand at present and our quotations are nominal.---*Free Press, August* 15.

CHINA.

CANTON PRESS.—JULY 13.

The following letter, addressed by the Imperial Commissioner to the Queen of England, but not forwarded, will no doubt be read with interest; it is a curious document, and displays in a great degree the arrogance and pride usually demonstrated by the Chinese Government towards foreigners. It has, we believe, had rather extended circulation among the Chinese, who probably suppose that it has been sent to its address, but when the Superintendent was sounded as to his willingness to forward this letter to H. B. M. we believe he said, that if the commissioner and Viceroy would use the same term that they do when addressing *their own sovereign* (i. e. *tsow*) he would be very happy to forward it tor them The term they make use of however is *kway* or the communication from an *equal* to an equal. Now the Superintendent remarked that tho' this expression might do very well for H. M's *Ministers*, yet he could not permit it to be applied to H. M. in propriâ persona. Empty forms are in many instances but idle things, but in so far as they regard the *Chinese*, forms and punctilio are the very quintessence of their government, and upon their gaining the advantage of an *empty form*, they would ground the results of a most important victory. By the mere *form* of our sovereigns having sent presents to the Emperors of China, do they argue that we have been *respectful* and *submissive*; by the mere *form* of certain little flags carried at the mast head of our Embassadors' Junks, do they now style us a *tributary kingdom*, and were the commissioner and Viceroy, to be permitted to address the Queen of England as their *equal*, they would naturally conclude that any British nobleman, even of the highest rank was their *inferior*, and slight and insult him accordingly.

The Yumchae's letter.

"LIN, Imperial Commissioner.—President of the Board of War and Viceroy of Hoo Kwang.

"TANG, a President of the Board of War, and Viceroy of Quantung and Quangse, and

"E, a Vice President of the Board of War and Fooyuen of Quangtung—

"conjointly make this communication to the * Queen of England that in conformity thereto, she may cause the growth of and traffic in Opium to be prohibited—

"It appears that in the Great Reason of Heaven there is nothing selfish:—it is not permitted to injure others in order to benefit ourselves; nay more, the human mind is not differently constructed: who is there that does not view death with horror, and exert himself to preserve his life? Your honorable country altho' separated by a mighty ocean, and distant upwards of 20,000 (Chinese) miles, is yet subject to the same human feelings: there is indeed no man who cannot distinguish between life and death, between that which is baneful and that which is beneficial. Now our Chinese Empire looks upon all within the four seas as of it's family, and our Great Emperor—with a goodness boundless as that of Heaven itself—overshadows all things,. so that even the most remote and barren regions come within the scope of his life giving and nourishing influence!

"Since the time that the restrictions were removed from the port of Canton, and communication and commercial intercouse permitted between us and other countries until now, the common people of our inner land on one part, and those arriving in foreign ships on the other, have mutually enjoyed pleasure, and reaped profit by such intercourse, for a great many tens of years! And in reference to our Rhubarb, our Tea, our Silk and other articles—all the most valuable productions of the Central land, and without which ye could not exist—our Chinese Empire looking upon all men with equal benevolence, has permitted these to be sold you for exportation beyond seas, without the slightest stint or grudge! our only object being to subdue your hearts by the extreme of goodness. thus appropriating to ourselves as it were those beneficent principles by which Heaven and Earth rule all nature!

"But we feel sorry to say that there is a class of depraved foreigners, who cultivate and prepare the Opium Drug; this they convey hither and sell by stealth, and by means of it delude our foolish common people, in order to deprive them of their lives, and obtain possession of their substance, Formerly those who smoked the drug were but few in number, of late however by the influence of bad example the contagion has spread, and day by day, does the poisonous stream flow with increasing depth and violence! In our Chinese Empire the people are many and constantly multiplying; in so far as regards this stupid besotted classes—who for the pleasure of tickling their mouth with an Opium pipe, are content to sacrifice their lives—these are so many rebellious subject; they bring the evil upon themselves---what necessity is there to feel the slightest tenderness or compassion for them? But throughout the whole Empire of the Great Pure Dynasty, it is now incumbent upon us to correct the customs of the age, in order that we may reform men's hearts:—how then can we consent to stand tamely by, and see the very life's blood of the Central land, corrupted with a deadly poison! therefore it is that in our own country we now take alike the seller and the smoker of Opium and punish his crime with the utmost penalty of the law, in order to cut off for ever the transmission of this curse to succeding generations! Now tho' we are aware that in the several parts which are tributary to your noble Country, are a number of cunning and depraved men, who clandestinely grow and manufacture this Opium, yet we cannot suppose for a moment that it is yourselves, the soveregn of your honorable Country, who causes them to do so. Again among the various nations of the earth, there are only a few countries which produce this poisonous drug, it is not indeed produced by every country.

"We have further heard that in your noble country, you do not permit your own subjects to smoke it; he who violates the law is severely punished; this is showing that you are aware how noxious it is to human life, and therefore it is that you thus rigidly prohibit it. But if you prohibit it being smoked, why not prohibit it also being sold? and at the same time prohibit it being grown and manufactured? this would indeed be the true way to get rid of the fountain of evil! And if you yourselves do not smoke it, and yet dare to prepare it and sell it, in order to induce the foolish ignorant people of our central land to smoke it —then this is wishing to secure life to yourselves, you involve others in the pit of Death! this is seeking your own profit, while you are trying to ruin your neighbour! such conduct rouses the indignation of mankind, while the Reason of High Heaven will assuredly never permit it! By means of the great power of our Empire which rules over Chinese as well as strangers from afar, what difficulty should we find in punishing with death (those foreign venders of Opium)! But looking up to the unbounded goodness of our Holy Emperor, and taking him as our model, we judge it right and proper to give fair warning before hand—for were we not to send you this letter for the information of you the said sovereign of your honorable country, and were we in a moment to issue these rigid prohibitions, then you might still come forward with the excuse, that you were not aware of the facts of the case.

"We therefore now make this covenant with you—to the end that you take the fatal Drug Opium, so hurtful to mankind, and put a stop to it for ever! As we of the Central land prohibit our people from using it, so it seems just that you prohibit the subjects of your honourable country from preparing it. In respect to that which has been already prepared, you will be pleased to cause strict search to be made after it, and have it cast into the bottom of the sea—that within the expanse of Heaven and Earth, no place be further given. This done, not only will the common people of our central land no more suffer it's evils, but the people of your own honorable country, having already prepared it, how is it possible to guard against their turning to use it themselves? † on the other hand you forbid its being prepared, your own said people will escape being injured by it, and thus both countries will not only enjoy mutual peace and happiness, but by so doing will you more strikingly manifest your respect and submission.

* The term here translated *Queen* is *Wang*, commonly used for *King*, but in a more wide acceptation it implies the *sovereign* of a country without, reference to the sex of the personage on the Throne.

† This is a bow drawn at a venture, but it has hit the mark. It is a melancholy fact that the use of Opium is very much the increase in England.

: "By following out this course of conduct, you will then clearly understand the Celestial Reason, and Heaven will visit you with none of it's judgments:—you will harmoniously accord with the feelings of mankind, and our Holy Emperor must know and approve. On the other hand—the Drug being rigidly prohibited in our inner land, no person is now permitted to smoke it, so that even granting that it should be prepared in your country, there is no place to get rid of it, nor any profit to be reapel thereby. Thus then, how much better will it be to try another profession at once, than to labour in vain, and to lose one's capital in the end! Moreover, the Opium already existing in our central land has been even now taken, mixed up with oil, and destoyed:—and after this, if any foreign ship continue clandestinely to bring Opium, we cannot but seize it and destroy it in the same manner: and in doing so we cannot guarantee—in reference to the other cargo on board—that the gem may not be confounded with the common stone. Thus, ere you have tasted of the profit, ruin already stalks before you! you, attempting to injure others, will in the first place have sustained injury yourselves! We of the Celestial Dynasty in subjecting to ourselves, the ten thousand Kingdoms of the Earth, have a degree of divine majesty which he cannot fathom! say not that we failed to warn you before hand!

"Let the Queen of the said honorable country, on receipt of this letter, immediately take all the circumstances connected with the stopping the Opium rush from her different sea-ports and communicate the same to us in reply. Do not on any account make us of falsehood‡ or evasion, seeking to delay or procrastinate!

"We most anxiously stand on tiptoe waiting your reply!

"Taoukwang, 19th year, 2d moon, day, (probably about 10th April, 1839,) this letter is issued that the Queen of England may know and act accordingly."

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter dated Canton, 2d July, viz:

"The ships are at length" secured; but that is a matter of little moment in Canton to day, compared with the interest felt in the visit of all the coral, blue, crystal, white, and gold buttons and peacock's feathers in the province. This has indeed been a great day for us poor "devils" here. The Yumchae, Viceroy, Fooyuen, Hoppo, Judges, Magistrates of Namhae and Pwanyune, &c. &c. &c. have visited the British hall, and shown themselves to admiring?---barbarians. Many of us had a very good view---almost face to face of the Commissioner and the minor stars, in all some twenty or thirty in number. We find *him*, the great Him---*under the middle size*, but good looking and quick in his motions. The linguist went to inform one of the American residents that the Yumchae wished to visit his house, and some preparations, such as laying planks (the square being then under water) were made, but the announced visit did not take place, I know not from what reason.

Communicated. On monday the 1st July at noon a meeting of the American merchants, supercargoes, and captains took place at Mr. Delano's rooms; Mr. Wetmore in the chair. It was resolved unanimously that Mr. Wetmore, accompanied by Mr. Lejee and four captains (whose names are not reported to us) should wait upon Howqua and state to him the impossibility of their putting their names to a Chinese document which they did not understand. Howqua replied that such an excuse could not be admitted, that the Chinese *must* be signed, and that he had been credibly informed that there were parties among them quite willing to do so. At 5 o'clork the same afternoon the parties met again, when Mr. Wetmore reported Howqua's answer, and it was then agreed among the parties that they should dissolve the meeting and that the Captains go back quietly to their ships at Whampoa, and not think of doing any thing till Saturday. Their objects was that Howqua, seeing the parties determined, might be induced to yield the point, and, had this arrangement been carried into effect, it is very probable that they might have succeeded. But we regret to add that while most of the Captains left for Whampoa on that understanding, Capt. Benson was prevailed on by Mr. Morss of Messrs. Olyphant & Co's house to remain behind, who, contrary to the resolutions and wishes of his countrymen next morning handed into Howqua's hands, the bond signed in English and Chinese! This having been done by one, was of course done by the rest, though under protest. Thus Messrs. Olyphant & Co. have the questionable honor of being the first to give in to a very tyrannical China law, which *compels* people to put their names to they know not what.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom, Season 1838-39 to this date.

Black Teas Pels.	244,118	Lbs.	32,519,068
Green Teas "	6,972	"	8,129,904
Total Peculs	365,090	Lbs.	40,678,666

Macao 6th July, 1839.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Black Teas Peculs	11,969	Chests	21,664
Green " "	61,190	"	192,256
Total Peculs	73,158	Chests	113,910

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc. BRIT. Jane, Lord Amherst, Harrier, Psyche, Hercules, Auston, Jardine, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Mithras, Roza, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Ternate, Pearl, Thistle, Manlmein, Lady Hayes, Ann, Syed, Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Mangalore, Manly, Copeland, Tory Edmonstone, John Marsh, John Horton, Lama, Marmion, Oscar, Fort William, Cornwalis, Eacles, Cambridge, General Wood, Charles Forbes, Belhaven, Hannah, Slains Castle, Sir C. Malcolm.

AMER.—Lintin, Porcia, Talbot, Florida, Naples, Indus Osage, Oneida, U. S. S. Columbia and John Adams, Providence, Planter.

FRENCH.---L'Alexandre.

CANTON REGISTER.—JULY 16.

ARRIVED.---General Wood. Kopman, Charles Forbes, Wills, Vansittart, Macqueen, from Bombay, Angelica, (Port.) Place, from the Straits. Esperansa. (Port.) Senna from Goa PASSENGERS.---Per Charles Forbes, Cursetjee Rustomjee Cowasjee Sarabjee, Dhunjeebhoy Nasservanjee, Esqs, Per Vansittart, Mrs. Macqueen, ——Hughes, Esq.

We invite particular attention to the New Port Regulations as translated by Mr. Fearon, and which we have copied from the Canton Press.

"*The bond hitherto required must be signed both by the Foreigners and hong merchants, by which they solemnly bind themselves cheerfully and willingly to abide by the consequences of their crimes, should they be discovered to have opium, and to deliver it up.*"

But when the tenor of each and all of the clauses are considered, what man, who has signed this bond, although he has done so "*rashly and hurriedly*," can hereafter, with any kind of conscience, smuggle any goods, though not contraband: who shall dare, henceforth, to make war on the custom-duties of China?

It is clear, from these regulations, that the protest of the American captains is—as we said in our last number—a mere nullity.

NEW PORT REGULATIONS.

Translated by MR. FEARON. Edict from.

YU, by imperial appointment, acting Collector of Customs at the Port of Canton, &c., &c., to be Linguists Tsaemow (Old Tom) and the others, for their full information:

On the 6th day of the 5th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang I received the following communication from the Governor:

"On the 2nd day of the 4th moon the Custom House Clerks Leking and others reported that the American ships Remonds and King had entered the Port; and on the 4th day of the same month the two Sze Magistrates made their joint report respecting the new regulations they were commanded to frame for despatching civil Officers to search and examine the foreign ships, with a military and police force. They report the result (of their deliberation) and wait for orders how to act."

Draft of regulations, copied out, and handed up for the consideration (of the Governor.)

Regulations for the guarding against the smuggling of opium by the foreign ships lately arrived. On receipt of it let the several officers respectfully obey it. We, the Sze Magistrates, in obedience to the regulations proceed to lay them before you:

1. Immediately a foreign vessel anchors in the outer water, an officer s ould be delegated to take her measurement and draught of water; this should be clearly written out and notified in a sealed certificate After her arrival at Whampoa it would be expedient to send an Officer again to measure her when should it appear that her depth of water does not agree with that entered in the certificate, the discrepancy should be reported that orders might be issued to fine her.

Upon examination it appears that the merchant ships of the various foreign nations which bring Cargoes to Canton to trade anchor, for a time, at Lintin and other places in the outer waters: here in league with traitorous blackuards of the inner land, they smuggle opium, and secretly dispose of other contraband goods. They then enter the river. These evils are without bounds, and are indeed intensely wicked. The opium ships now in the outer waters have delivered up, every particle of the smoking filth which they had hoarded up, and which is now all destroyed; they are also sternly prohibited from ever bringing it hereafter. But it is to be feared that at some future day their former wickedness will again bud forth; we must not, therefore, omit to enact laws before hand to guard against this.

Now the collector of customs has determined that, both in the outer waters and in the river, (the foreign ships) shall be subject to the same laws respecting their draught water as the grain boats.* An officer being delegated to measure them and note their depth of water. By this salutary measure, the evil may be completly guarded against.

2 All foreign vessels coming to Canton, in future years, to trade (the season of their arrival being always the same) must be correctly measured, outside, ere they will permitted to enter the Port.

3. As the foreign vessels will have to be measured again when there, it would be expedient to appoint an officer of known ability, to superintend the management of the business.

The plan is expedient, and hereafter as soon as it is reported that a ship wishes to come to Whampoa, the Government will from Canton an Acting Magistrate, of known ability and talents to proceed thither beforehand, taking with him linguists and people to measure the ship. On her arrival there she must, according to law, be measured: the officer superintending in person. Should her draught of water not correspond with that mentioned in the sealed certificate, it will be apparent that smuggling has been going on outside during her passage up, and a report of the fact must be forthwith sent to Government, that the affair may be investigated and published. When he has completed the duties of his mission he will be allowed to return to the capital and report himself.

4. When a foreign ship comes into Port, she should, on arrival at Whampoa, be watched, and prevented from smuggling. The officer should be stationed on the left and the Custom house runners on the right side of her, their boats being anchored on each side of her. Thus for keeping her in awe there would be the deputed naval officer: for guarding against her, the soldiery belonging to the cruisers on that station: for taking account of the lading and unlading of cargo, the Whampoa clerks: and for accompanying the cargo up to Canton, the river police. This regulation comprehends every emergency, and, if only acted upon faithfully, will completely prevent the least smuggling going on. It may hereafter become expedient to appoint another officer to superintend and inquire into the conduct of the military and police forces employed on the above duty. Should he discover that there has been the least remissness, negligence, smuggling, receiving bribes, carelessnes, in guarding, or any other such vile practices, he should forthwith report the facts, and the offenders should really he visited with the heaviest penalties.

It appears by this, that for guarding against smuggling on board foreign ships which come up to Whampoa, there are—an officer of ability—custom house runners—clerks—and soldiery, whose duty individually and collectively is to watch and examine. The above regulation is really excellent and most complete but it does not provide for a high civil officer being delegated to superintend the whole and to enquire into the conduct of the police and soldiery; to see that their duties are not more than nominal, and that carelessness and in attention does no take the place of watchful energy. It is therefore now determined:

5. That an able officer of rank be delegated to superintend the whole, and to keep a check on the police and soldiery. It is expedient to select an officer who is well known for his ability, acquaintance with the duty, and trustworthiness, who must remain constantly on guard. This will effectually ensure watchfulness and alertness in guarding, and will prevent (the soldiery &c.) from secretly enjoying their pleasures, and conniving at the foreigners smuggling.

Respecting the selection of officers for this duty, it may happen at the time that they have other appointments to attend to, which will make it difficult to send them on this mission. The number of acting officers and those waiting for appointments, now in Canton is not great, neither are they will fitted by experience to undertake the duty, and are liable to be called away on any other duty, and are consequently enabled to remain any length of time to watch and guard. Besides this it would be an extremely difficult task to muster these gentlemen to select one of their number.

6. It is therefore permitted that, according to the circumstance of the time being, any one, from among the candidates for office, Assistant Magistrates, &c, who may not be employed on any other duty, may be selected to superintend and guard.

When the foreign Ships has completed her lading, and left the Port, (should there be no other vessel at Whampoa, there will be no further occasion for the police and soldiary to guard against and keep them in awe;

7. Orders may therefore, then be sent to the Chief Superintending Delegate to return to the capital, and report the completion of his duties. Afterward, another vessel coming up the same officer should be be engaged on no other duty, must be sent to superintend this.

The duty of this officer will be extremely onerous as immediately a ship arrives, he will be sent down without a moment's delay, to supperintend her second measurement.

We the Sze Magistrates have hitherto had no reports, sent to our office, of the time of a foreign vessel's arrival at Whampoa: and were the report to be first sent in, orders to be waited for ere the officers could go, and consideration as to the selection to be made, much delay would occur ere the ships could be measured. It is therefore enacted.

8. That hereafter when the merchant vessels of the various nations, come to Canton to trade, the time of their arrival must be immediately reported to Government, who will send either an assistant Magistrate, or an officer from the Chey uen's office down to Whampoa beforehand, and give his whole energy, day and night, to the maintenance of a strict guard and surveillance.

Should there be any such blackguards among the police and soldiery, as to keep away from the ship, or neglect their watch, or smuggle, or receive bribes, or show remissness and trifling, or dare to borrow pretences for extorting money from the common people, then the whole circumstances of their offending must be forthwith secretly reported to Government, and the offenders sent up to Canton to meet their punishment.

As to all those fish, ferry, comprador boats, &c. which ply about the shipping orders should be requested for the Delegates to search and examine them, that all evils which might arise therefrom may be prevented.

Whether the number of ships of all nations' which may in after years, resort to China, will be large or small, there is no means of knowing certainly.

9. Should the number of those, which hereafter come up to Whampoa, be very considerable, it will be necessary for one officer to superintend the measuring, and another the guard and surveillance. It is expedient therefore that, in such case, two officers be appointed, one to superintend each department. Should the number, however, be small, the measuring department will be but trifling, and one officer can superintend both duties The measuring officer will therefore remain to superintnd the preventive guard, and to keep the soldiery to their duty.

Thus the whole duty of measuring and watching will be performed, without it being necessary to send two officers, and with much less trouble and inconvenience.

10. Should the said delegate be remiss in his duty receive bribes, or allow the clerks and soldiery to connive with the foreigners, he should, immediately the fact is known, be shorn of his rank and dismissed the service.

An official court of enquiry, must in such case be held, to determine his guilt or innocence, and strict justice done. The whole facts of the case, with the verdict, must be reported to Government to receive its sanction. At the same time reports of the case must be sent to the collector of customs, for his information and guidance.

"This coming before me the governor, I do ordain, in reply—that these regulations, setting aside all former ones, be adopted for managing the trade.

"The Hong merchants Mowqua and Ponkhequa are hereby commanded forthwith to secure the ship of the American merchants Remmonds and King, in accordance with the new and fixed regulations. Let them proceed in person, to Whampoa and there with all sincerity and energy subject (the ships) to the strictest scrutiny and examination.

"The Bond hitherto required must be signed both by the foreigners and Hong merchants, by which they solemnly bind themselves cheerfully and willingly to abide by the consequences of their crimes, should they be discovered to have opium, and to deliver it up.

"His honour the collector will also on his part, (should he discover opium) when the holds are opened by his orders, forthwith deliver it up to me the governor, that it may be recorded.

"Business must now be carried on a above as set forth. The Hong merchants must accord their most implicit obedience; and in company with the linguists, hasten forward, and in all sincerity give their whole minds to the management of their business. Not a moment's delay will be permitted. If they allow any smuggling, or dare, as formerly, to pass it over as a trifling mater, or do not carefully search and investigate, or if they rashly and hurriedly give the bond, and smuggling of Opium or other contraband goods afterwards detected, then immediatly as discovery of the facts is made, the senior, junior, and security hong merchants with the linguits, shall be taken and visited with most extreme punishment. Not a particle of indulgence will be shewn them.

"Let this be circulated among all the officers of the province for their information and guidance.

On receipt of the above I, the Collector, in compliance therewith issue this edict for general information. Immedintely the said Linguists receive it, let them accord their implicit obedience to the Governor's regulations for managing trade. Do not trifle with nor disobey this Edict, lest you become involved in guilt Haste! Haste! A special Edict. June 23rd, 1839.

‡ Literally, "happily do not tell lies or gloss over matters." It must however be borne in mind, that these and similar expressions do not among the Chinese convey the exceedingly offensive meaning that they do among Europeans. Still, even among themselves, language of this kind is not looked upon as *too polite*.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON.—Our advices from Canton report that the Cotton Dealers have, without any apparent reason, lowered the price upward of a Tael per pecul.

No Foreign business was doing, but as several small parcels were on board the American vessels now discharging at *Whampoa*, a market price will soon be established.

QUICKSILVER.—Had advanced $ 5 a 10 per pecul.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK. NANKIN.—Some purchases have been made from $ 385 a 450 per pecul, and the holders firm in their demands for the higher qualities of Silk.

CANTON.—The late heavy rains have injured the crops, and a slight advance has taken place.

TEA.—The present transactions are entirely with the American houses; some purchases, we are informed, have been made in *Gunpowders* from 34 a 40, and *Imperials*, 31 a 37 Taels: and about 1500 chests of *Twankay* had been engaged from 18 a 21 Taels per pecul.

The Hong merchants were demanded 19 a 21 Taels for common *Congos* of every low quality.

EXCHANGE.—Navy Bills a 3 days sight have been negotiated at 4s, 9d., and tenders for Company's Bills on Calcutta at 30 days sight have been accepted at 218 rupees per 100 $ dollars.

Some transactions in United State Bank Bills have taken place from 4s. 10d. a 4s. 11d. per dollar.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months sight, 4s. 10d. a 4s. 11d.
Government Bills 30 days sight. 4s 5d.
United States Bank Bills at 6 months, sight. 4s. 10d. a 4s. 11d.
Liverpool and Scotch Bank Bills 60 days sight None:

Bengal Co's.	30 days sight	218—				
" "	60 "	219	E. I. Co's Rs.	per 100	Sp. Drs.	
" Private	30 "		"	"	"	
Bombay	30 "	220	"	"	"	
						No transactions.
" Co	60 "		"	"	"	
Madras	30 "	227	"	"	"	
Manila	30 "	$ 103 in	Manila for	$ 100	in China, Bills procurable,	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Gold 98 touch..... $ 23,50
Silver Bullion at Lintin..... None.
Spanish Dollars Ferdinand..... At Par
" " Carolus, IV..... 6½ a 7 per cent
Republican for exportation..... 1 disct.

FREIGHT. To Great Britain..... None.
United States..... Do.
Canton General Price Current July, 16.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1839.

Our shipping Report announces the following arrivals, 29th Sept. Ship *Bombay Castle*, David Baxter master, from Macao 18th July and Anger 28th Augt.—29th Sept. Ship *Hero*, R. Smallwood master from Greenock, left Rothsay Bay 10th June.

Passengers per *Bombay Castle*, Dinajee Dorabjee, Hormusjee Jamasjee, Mohamed Said Parkar, Merjee Eduljee and 4 native servants.

The following Passengers have entered their names to proceed by the *Zenobia* to Suez, on the 7th instant.

Lieut. Marshall, A. Matheson Esq. Mr. N. Elias, Lieut. Horne and Ensign Leckie.

We regret to announce the death of Major G. J. C. Paul of the 3d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, which event took place at Pattaseer, about 13 miles from Dessa, where he had arrived on his way to Bombay. This casualty will promote, Captain Stack, Lieutenant Bury, and Cornet Steuart to the superior grades.

The Calcutta Dawks of the 16th 17th and 18th all came in together yesterday. We do not observe any novelties, unless it be the new guise under which our friend the *Englishman* appears, which is now really a superb affair and worthy of all imitation, whether we regard the size, the form, the type, the arrangement or any other of the materiel parts, of which a Paper is compounded. Our Brother and namesake should take a hint and make his People supply him at least with better Paper.

We have some reason for believing, that the last Despatch brought a Communication from the Court of Directors, elicited by the Memorial from the Natives against the countenance given by Mr. Farish's Government to the Missionaries, in which the Court expresses its high disapprobation of such proceedings, and cautions the members of the Government to be more careful in this respect for the future.

The *Bombay Castle*, which arrived here on Sunday last the 29th, and left Macao on 18th July, has brought us three weeks later news, than we had by the last arrival, viz. to 16th July. We have given such extracts as appeared to us to possess any interest, the most curious of which is a letter from Commissioner Lin to the Queen, wherein this vigorous Functionary takes occasion to rate her Majesty very roundly for the misdeeds of her subjects, and in other respects is so far wanting in Courtesy, and in the conventional terms used upon such occasions, that Capt. Elliot had refused to forward the letter. Her Majesty however will not lose much, for the letter after all, though no doubt considered a master piece by the writer, is little more than a repetition of what had appeared in the Commissioner's former Edicts, with the manner and matter of which Her Majesty, no doubt, by this time is fully acquainted.

We also publish the new Port regulations with some remarks of the Editor of the *Register* upon them, (which Paper by the way we observe now dates from Macao) and we give a short abstract of the Commercial intelligence, Shipping &c., derived from the latest Papers.

The only private intelligence, that we have received, is, that the *Ann* Opium Clipper had been attacked at Tien pack by a Fleet of Mandarin Junks, fired into, and that she had with difficulty escaped. The *Ann* returned to Hong Kong on the 16th July, with the loss of several of her Crew, arising from the bursting of a Gun.

An unfortunate affray had taken place, on Sunday the 7th, between some Chinese villagers and a party of English and American sailors (in search as usual of liquor) in which a Chinaman was killed. An investigation was promptly instituted into the matter by Capt. Elliot, who paid the relations of the Deceased 1900 Dollars to hush it up, but in consequence of the District Mandarins having reported the occurrence to the Mandarins of Macao, by whom it was made known to the Chinese authorities, an enquiry had been set on foot, which ended in the Friends of the Deceased being forced to surrender to the Mandarins the Compensation paid by Capt. Elliot. The matter, it was supposed, would furnish a fresh subject for embroilment between Capt. E. and the Chinese Authorities.

The *Vansittart* and *Syden* had arrived—The *Scaleby Castle* was hourly looked for.

The North West Journals to the 19th instant have been received—They put us in possession, authentically, of Sir John Keane's arrangements for the future disposal of the army under his command, as well as of many circumstances connected with it of considerable interest. Our Delhi Extracts embrace all the particulars, so far as they had transpired up to the latest date, and to these we refer. It appears, that Lord Aukland has consented that part of the Force shall remain in the Affghan territory for a time, to secure to the Schah the quiet enjoyment of the Power that he has won, to enable him to consolidate his Power, to put down the disaffected, to resist every aggression whether from within or from without, and afford him time and opportunity to rear and disciplin e a Force of his own, that shall thereafter make him independent of foreign support. The necessity for such a measure, in the actual state of the Country, and with a view to our realizing the benefits anticipated to result from the expedition, cannot admit of a doubt, nor indeed would it have been complete without it. The presence moreover of the English will act, it is to be hoped, as a check upon the Schah, in curbing the vindictive passions of himself and his sons, which have already begun to shew themselves in acts of the grossest brutality, such as blowing out of cannon, slitting the noses, cutting off the ears &ca. of Criminals, whereof various instances are stated to have occurred at Candahar; and it may also be serviceable in inducing him to adopt a system of Government, acceptable to the Affghans, and calculated to remove from their minds, the ill feeling excited by the manner of his return to Power. If the Affghan character, as depicted by Mr. Elphinstone, be not greatly changed, the better sort of them must view their new sovereign with the bitterest scorn, and short will be his career, when foreign support is withdrawn, if he should attempt to play the tyrant among them, or put any shackles upon that species of liberty, that they appear for ages to have enjoyed, and to be proud of.

Of the Force left behind, it would appear from the General Orders of Sir John Keane, that but one Queen's Regiment, the 13th Light Infantry, remains at Cabool. The whole remaining Force belongs to the Bengal branch of the Army; and the chief stations for the present are Cabool, Candahar and Shawl. Complaints have been made that Sir John in the advance shewed a preference to the Queen's troops over the Company's, and did not bring the latter forward so prominently, as he might, and ought to have done. This may be, but surely, when work was to be done, Sir John had the right to choose, and was the best Judge of the tools he had to do his work with. The result moreover has shewn that there was no mistake. If however the Bengal Force had not that share, that it thought its due, of the glory of seating Schah Soojah on his throne, it will have, at any rate, almost the entire credit of maintaining him there, and this we hope will serve to allay the indignation that our Calcutta brethern have desplayed upon the subject, ever since the news of the fall of Ghizne reached that City. It remains to be seen how the native troops will stand the winter of such a region as Cabul, and how far Sir John has judged rightly in his distribution of the Force. If Sir Henry Willock is be received as an authority, and he fairly tested the Sepoys capability of standing the cold of a similar climate, the Bengal troops will never be able to bear up against the cold that is before them, in which case the effective strength of the protecting Force will be reduced to the 13th Light Infantry.

We observe that the Bombay Force returns under command of General Willshire, and that Sir John Keane, as we stated in our last, goes to Simla, previous to his coming here, to embark for England. The report of his resignation is now generally credited, not caused, as our Calcutta friends would have it, by any difference between Lord Aukland and him, but as a necessary consequence of Sir Jasper Nicholls, a Junior Officer, being raised to the Chief Command.—Sir John could not go home at a more opportune moment, to reap the fruits of his recent achievements.

Among the different changes and promotions consequent upon the close of the campaign, none gives us more pleasure than the appointment of Capt. Outram as Resident at Bameean, which is just the station for a man of his indefatigable energy and enterprise.

A discovery has been made at Cabul of a tomb in good preservation, of an Englishman of the name of Hicks, who appears to have died in that City as early as the year 1663. The *Delhi Gazette* has furnished its Readers with a lithographed Print of it. It may be inferred either that, at that early period, relations existed between our People and the Princes of Cabul, or that the unfortunate Hicks, had been one of those wandering Beings, of the School of William Lithgow, who were not uncommon in that age, and whose passion for travel carried them into the most distant regions.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

VARIETIES.

On Monday there was laid on the table of the House of Lords the report from the committee for privileges, setting forth that the claimant of the Rutherford Peerage had not made out his claim to the title.---(Globe.)

"On Tuesday, died suddenly, at his son's, Rev. Sidney Widdrington, Manor House, Bexley, Lieut.-General Sir D. Latimer Tinling Widdrington, K. C. H. He was nearly 30 years a general officer, served his country in almost every part of the world, and was in receipt of a pension for distinguished services,—(Globe.)

"Yesterday was married, at St. George's, Hanover square, Algernon Charles Percy, Esq., eldest son of the Bishop of Carlisle, to Emily, eldest daughter of the late Right Rev. Reginald Heber,, Bishop of Calcutta. After the ceremony a breakfast was given by the Countess Valsamach, the bride's mother, in Gloucester-place, after which the new married couple set out for Wollesbourne, near Coventry, the seat of Viscount Holmesdale, to spend the honeymoon—(Herald.)

A piece of plate (a splendidly-chased salver), the gift of 600 officers, to Admiral Sir E. Codrington, which had been lying at the Naval Annuities Society's Room, Devonport, for the inspection of the subscribers residing there, was forwarded to the gallant Admiral on Monday.—(Globe.)

The Duke of Sutherland has in the handsomest manner responded to a request of the committee of the King's College Hospital, and accepted the office of President. His Grace has likewise, with his usual munificence, presented to the hospital a donation of £100.—(Herald.)

The Rev. J. R. Stephens delivered a farewell sermon to his Ashton flock on Sunday week, and repeated it in the afternoon in the open air. He assigned indisposition as the cause of his temporary retirement. The rev. gentleman gave a sketch of his career since he came to reside in Ashton. He again denounced the advocates of the "sacred month," or "national," as the direst foes of the working classes; he cautioned his hearers to beware of those men who would manufacture a revolution. He next alluded to the new poor-law. As for universal suffrage, he would not fight one stroke for it. Not a word was said about the "untoward affair" between his reverence and Mr. M'Douall.—When he bid them farewell many wept bitterly. This man was one of the first, if not the very first, propounder of the torch and dagger system; and his ravings, and those of the mad Tory Oastler, were mainly instrumental in leading to that delusion in the minds of the working classes which led to the recent occurence at Birmingham. Let us hope that he has at last seen the error of his ways.—(Liverpool Mercury.)

Mr. Horatio Ross has, in consequence of ill-health, declined to come forward for the city of Aberdeen, in the event of another election; Sir G. Murray is therefore to be invited to supply Mr. Ross's place.—(Standard.)

Steps are about to be taken by Lord Kinnoull, and Mr. Young, against the Presbytery of Auchterarder, for their disobedience or neglect of the decree of the Court of Session, ordaining them to proceed with the trials of Mr. Young, with a view to his ordination. The pursuers are to adopt one of the two following courses:—They are either to institute what is called a supplementary action, for the purpose of having the Presbytery compelled to implement the decree in the original process; or to proceed by a summons of damages for the loss and wrong sustained by them on account of the Presbytery refusing or delaying to take the steps preparatory to Mr. Young's induction.—(Perth Advertiser.)

PATENT STOCKINGS.--The hosiers of Nottingham and Leicester are making gloves and stockings having hands of India-rubber web knitted in at the wrists, and under the knees instead of garters; a patent has been obtained for the invention, and licences, at five pounds a-year each, are sold to the frame-work knitters.—(Nottingham Review.)

Great excitement prevailed in Forfar, during the last week, occasioned by a number of individuals withdrawing their money from the Savings banks, and converting it into cash. Bills had been posted throughout the town, published by order of the national convention, of Bolt-court, Fleet-street notoriety, which intimated the necessity of the people providing themselves with arms, and taking their money from the savings' banks, without delay. The result was, that the greater part of the Chartists who had money in the banks withdrew their deposits, which they converted into silver, and kept back from circulation. This led to a temporary embarrassment—so much so, that the banks had to procure silver from other quarters. The appearance of the silver allayed the panic, and there is now little or no difficulty in the way of discount.—(Dundee Journal.)

"Baron Thénard," the *Journal du Havre* remarks, in his address to the King, said---'Our plain and worked muslins have driven the English and Swiss muslins from the French market.'---The tarif of customs at all the ports of France bears against the article *cotton tissues* the word *prohibited*. The Jury appointed to award the prizes to the exhibitors of 1839 had certainly ample cause to congratulate the country on the progress it has made in manufactures; but in proportion to the authority attached to the judgments of the Jury, is our regret at finding in the speech of its president, in conjunction with well-merited eulogiums, such assertions as we have above noticed. Our merchants know full well that in foreign markets our cotton tissues have great difficulty in contending with those of England and Swithzerland."

A pupil of the Veterinary School at Alfort died, a few days ago, of glanders, caught from a horse. Hitherto the resources of medicine have been exhausted in vain for a cure of this disease, when communicated to man.

The subject of her Majesty's regiments serving in India for long periods has again been mooted by the daily journals. In one of them it is stated that the regiments which went abroad in 1819 have not yet been all relieved, nor, in consequence of the ebb to which the army has been reduced and the injurious effects of the depot system with reference to the relief of corps on foreign stations, does the means at present exist of relieving them. Even one regiment cannot be sent to India, though the demand for European troops is most urgent. The 13th Light Dragoons, and the 16th and 54th foot are still in India, nor is it certain that the 13th Light Dragoons can be spared on the arrival of the 15th Hussars to relieve them. Nor that the 54th will return home, though the 21st Fusileers landed in Madras in March last as their relief. The 16th it is supposed, must also remain in India, at least another year. These three corps have been abroad since 1819.—(Courier.)

On Thrusday last, chief constable Cox, of Borris, accompanied by C. H. Tuckey, Esq., proceeded to the fair of St. Mullins, in Carlow country, to protect the public peace, that district having lately been much disturbed, owing to the existence of local feuds, and the hostility of rival factions. On their arrival on the ground the constabulary took up a position on an elevated mound at the southern extremity of the fair green. The people remained tolerably quiet until about five o'clock, when a large mob, armed with stones and bludgeons, assembled in the centre of the fair green, and marched to where the constabulary were stationed, and commenced without the slightest provocation an attack on the magistrates and police with stones. The constable charged down the hill and arrested three of the ringleaders. At six o'clock, leaving a party of his men in charge of the prisoners, Mr. Cox proceeded with the remainder to order the publicans to strike their tents. The mob, anticipating this movement immediately surrounded Mr. Cox and his party, and commenced an indiscriminate attack on the men with large paving-stones, procured from a gravel-pit adjoining the scene of action. They then raised the cry of "Carrickshock for ever," and closed on the party, several of whom had fallen. Perceiving that the object was to massacre the party, the front rank fired and brought down a few of the rioters; this caused the mob to reel, but they renewed the attack, when the rear rank gave them a second volley, wounding several of the rioters, who shortly after dispersed, and the police effected their retreat in good order to their former position. Several of the mob were severely wounded—some it is believed mortally—but their number cannot be ascertained, as their friends bore them off the field without delay.--Since the above was written, we learn that two of the rioters have died of their wounds, and that seven others, supposed to be mortally wounded, are in such a condition as to preclude all hope of recovery.---(Carlow Sentinel.)

A SINGULAR CASE.—In the Court of Chancery, on Saturday, came on an appeal from the judgment of the Vice Chancellor. The plaintiff in this suit is Frances Lady Campbell, the widow of Major-Gen. Sir Neil Campbell, formerly Governor of Sierra Leone, and now the wife of Mr. Rishton, a merchant in that colony. Lady Campbell's second marriage was very unhappy, and she and her husband separated two

months after her wedding, Mr. Rishton returning to Sierra Leone, and Lady Campbell going to reside at Margate, in Kent, where it appears she did not state the fact of her second marriage, and passed as the widow of the late Sir Neil Campbell. About ten years since she became intimate with the late Mr. Cobb, a solicitor of that town, from whom she had borrowed about £180 in money. On Mr. Cobb's death it appeared that he had made the following bequests to Lady Campbell:—He gave to trustees the sum of £2000, to pay the interest and proceeds to Lady Campbell during her life, unless married; he also left her, if she were not again married, at the time of his decease, the sum of £500, out of which all moneys owing by Lady Campbell at the time of his death should be deducted; he also ordered that a diamond ring, upon which money had been lent by him, should be restored. The defendants, who were the legatees and next of kin of the testator, refused to pay the bequests to her Ladyship, alleging that she had represented herself falsely as a single woman to Mr. Cobb, whose affection she won, and that he had even asked her to marry, which she refused only on account of his irritability of temper, and that it was in contemplation of her capability of becoming his wife that he had made the bequests. The Vice-Chancellor, on the hearing, overruled these arguments, and decided that Lady Campbell was entitled to the amount of the bequests as prayed by her bill.—Mr. Knight Bruce, for the defendants, contended, on the authority of several cases, that the judgment of the Court below was wrong, and that the plaintiff had no right to ask the Court to give to her the fruits of her fraudulent representations.—Mr. Wakefield, after reading from the evidence at great length, contended that the Vice-Chancellor's judgment was correct. It must be proved that Mr. Cobb would have left Lady Cambell nothing had he known she was married before the argument of the other side could prevail. The hearing was adjourned.—(Sun.)

COURT OF CHANCERY, August 7.

MURRAY V. WALTER.

This case came before his lordship upon appeal from the decision of his Honour the Vice-Chancellor, dismissing the plaintiff's bill with costs. The short facts of the case may be thus stated:—Some years since Mr. Murray, who was the editor and manager of the foreign department of the *Times* newspaper, had assigned to him by the proprietors of that establishment for his services one-sixteenth share in the profits of that paper. Those profits were enjoyed by Mr. Murray up to the time of of his death, and after his decease by his widow. By the deed by which the interest was conveyed, it was stipulated that the proprietors of that paper should be at liberty upon certain notice being given, together with a sufficient compensation, to repurchase the share. A short time ago that notice was given to Mrs. Murray, accompanied with an offer to her of 2,000l. down, and 100l. a year for her life. This offer not being considered by Mrs. Murray as sufficient, she filed her bill for the purpose of having an account taken of the profits of the *Times* newspaper; and also for the inspection of certain documents connected with that establishment. Upon the cause coming on before the Vice Chancellor, his Honour ordered the bill to be dismissed with costs, and from that decision the present appeal was brought.

Mr. Wigram and Mr. Romilly appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. K. Bruce, Mr. Jacob, and Mr. J. Bacon, for Mr. Walters.

The Lord Chancellor gave judgment, affirming the decision of the Court below, ordering the bill to be dismissed with costs.—*Globe, Augt.* 8.

Sacred Poems. By the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant.

Fraternal affection has induced Lord Glenelg to collect into a small volume, which is beautifully printed, several effusions of his departed brother's muse, whose poetic powers were hallowed by the flame of piety which burned so brightly during life, and illumined his path through the otherwise dark valley which conducts to the tomb. In the late Sir Robert Grant the world had an impressive and highly instructive example of the force of Christian principles, actuating their possessor in the performance of duties from which it is too much the fashion to exclude them as embarrassing, if not derogatory. How admirably he fulfilled the important trusts confided to him in the government in which he "ceased at once to work and live," was alluded to by us, in connection with the proceedings of the public meeting held at the seat of his government after his decease, when the most venerable and respectable in the several departments throughout the Presidency joined with the most wealthy natives in testifying their desire to perpetuate the memory of his virtues, and to record their deep regret for the loss they had sustained in being deprived of so excellent a governor, and of so bright and influential an example of all that can adorn the man, the gentleman, and the Christian.

Lord Glenelg has presented to the numerous friends of his estimable brother an acceptable memorial in the little volume, the perusal of which has recalled to the writer of this short notice one whom to have known is now esteemed an honour, and was, while possessed, a privilege.

The following Paraphrase of part of the 19th Psalm, while it strongly reminds us of Addison's beautiful composition on the same subject, will not suffer by a comparison with it:—

The starry firmament on high,
And all the glories of the sky,
Yet shine not to thy praise, O Lord,
So brightly as thy written word:
The hopes that holy word supplies,
Its truth divine and precepts wise—
In each a heavenly beam I see,
And every beam conducts to thee.

When taught by painful proof to know
That all is vanity below,
The sinner roams from comfort far,
And looks in vain for sun or star,
Soft gleaming then those lights divine
Through all the cheerless darkness shine.
And sweetly to his ravish'd eye
Disclose the day-spring from on high.

The heart in sensual fetters bound,
And barren as the wintry ground,
Confesses, Lord, thy quick'ning ray—
Thy word can charm the spell away,
With genial influence can beguile
The frozen wilderness to smile;
Bid living waters o'er it flow,
And all be Paradise below.

Almighty Lord! the sun shall fail,
The moon forget her nightly tale,
And deepest silence hush on high
The radiant chorus of the sky;
But fix'd for everlasting years,
Unmov'd amid the wreck of spheres,
Thy word shall shine in cloudless day,
When heaven and earth have pass'd away.

Globe, Augt. 8.

LORD BROUGHAM'S MOTION ON LORD NORMANBY'S ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

In observing the conduct of Lord Brougham we have often of late been reminded of the character of Menon, described by Xenophon in the Anabasis as one who thought simplicity and truth weaknesses, and who always practised artifice and deceit in the prosecution of his objects. Whenever he made a show of friend hip it was with the intention to betray. He never derided enemies, but turned all his satire against associates. He formed no plots against foes, thinking it difficult to succeed against persons on their guards; but piqued himself on knowing how easy it was to circumvent friends. Unscrupulous and unjust men he feared as armed against aggression, but the truthful he practised on as defenceless. And as others, observes the historian, pride themselves on the virtues, Menon gloried in deceitful tricks traducing friends.

We are not without suspicions that Lord Brougham is now about to play off the favourite artifice of Menon. In giving notice of his motion respecting Lord Normanby's administration of justice, he made a show, if not of friendliness, yet of not intending hostility, the object of which pretence, we apprehend, is to put the noble Marquis's friends off their guard, and so to procure the opportunity for a stroke of mischief.

Mark what Menon proposes:

"*It was not his intention to bring before their Lordships any resolution having a tendency to criminate any one.* He would tell the Noble Marquis that *his resolution would be of a prospective nature.* His object would not be, he repeated, to criminate any person, but simply to call the attention of the House to one branch of the subject referred to in the evidence now laid upon their Lordships' table, namely, the administration of justice in Ireland. The evidence in reference to this point was contained in about sixty or seventy pages of the evidence at the outside; but he thought that it would not exceed between forty and fifty pages, so that there could be no difficulty in the matter.",

This being translated into plain terms, signifies that it is not Lord Brougham's intention to give Lord Normanby the opportunity of proving himself not guilty of a charge—that he is not to be put on his trial; but that evidence picked and culled is to be heard against him, and sentence passed virtually against him upon the fiction of its being not a condemnation of anything he has done, but a prohibition of the like for the future. Lord Normanby is thus as it were to be hung in the effigy of a prospective Viceroy. Charges are to be picked out of a mass of evidence extracted by leading questions, and laid before the public, not that Lord Normanby may directly met and acquit himself of them, but that a rule for the future may be formed upon them, which rule would have nothing to do with Lord Normanby, except indeed that it would be his gibbet. Out of fourteen hundred pages of evidence Lord Brougham proposes to cull the poison of forty or fifty, and to dose the public mind with it just at the close of the session. All the faults of Lord Norbanby's Administration, pretended and real (and faultless no administration can be), are to be raked together apart from all the countervailing merits of his government, and this partial gleaning of errors—or of what may distorted and exaggerated to the likeness of error—is to be left to make its impression on the public mind, not as what at worst it would be, example of the exceptions, but as what it would falsely appear, example of rule. What is designed is to cull matter for impeachment, excluding the view of the case in its completeness, and the opportunity of direct defence against direct accusation. Lord Brougham disowns the intention of proposing to pass any censure on Lord Normanby for anything he has done; what he proposes is to effect the censure by reflection from the prohibition of any future Viceroy to pursue the same course.

What public functionary's conduct could bear such treatment as this without prejudice? If all the errors, irregularities, and indecorums imputed to Lord Brougham when Chancellor had been collected in evidence, what would he have thought of the justice and propriety of making such matter the foundation of a resolution, though it was not of a character, a weight, and above all, not sufficiently proved to support a charge.

In 1834, for the lightest example, how would the learned Lord have relished a resolution in Parliament declaring the impropriety of making pancakes with the Great Seal?

Lord Brougham's course on Tuesday will depend on what he has or has not to encounter. His motion will be violently hostile, or not, according to the absence or presence of those who have the knowledge and ability to expose the mis-representation of proceedings connected with the administration of justice. About the malicious design there can be no doubt: but "I dare not" may wait upon "I would."

Lord Normanby's government of Ireland cannot be fairly looked at, much less fairly judged of, in detached isolated instances; it challenges the *circumspice* which the architect asked for his great work, instead of which Lord Brougham would fix attention on a brick as specimen of the whole fabric.

The general effect of the evidence as to the state of Ireland is, that crime has decreased, and it is impossible to suppose that there can have been any great vice or any great error, in the administration of justice which has had such a result. We are strongly opposed to any loose exercise of the prerogative of mercy, deeming misbestowed mercy to criminals cruelty to society, and an encouragement to offence in the proportion that it renders punishment uncertain.—but holding these opinions, when we see evidence of the diminution of crime, we are bound to infer that in acts of indulgence which appear to transgress jurisprudential policy, there has been a tact, a discretion, proceeding upon an intimate knowledge of the feelings of the people, which has given a safe or a salutary application to measures of grace, that in another state of society might be of dangerous example. We will not hold with Molière's Doctor, that it is better that people should perish according to the rules of art than be restored by an irregular practice.

The *Times*, controverting a contemporary's argument, that Lord Mulgrave's administration of justice is to be judged of by its general results, quotes and observes as follows:

"But" says the organ of the Government; "now comes the great point:—what effect had this clemency upon the characters of the prisoners and the peace of the neighbourhood? For this we refer to the *unimpeached* evidence of Mr. Prendergast." And what does he say? What, as to "*some persons*" who had been imprisoned for faction fights, that, they had since been living peaceably; but the *general* question being asked, what effect was produced by the Lord Lieutenant's clemency upon the feelings of the people, the answer is, "I believe it had *rather* a good tendency as far as *that instance* went, but *I do not think it would be judicious to repeat it.*

Mr. Howley, the assistant-barrister of Tipperary, is vouched on, the same subject, and with as little success. "I still think," says he, "that it is an experiment *not to be repeated*, because it may interference with the certainty of punishment, which is of great value in preventing crime; but I do not think *a single* exercise of clemency, as in the instance referred to, is an injurious interference with that certainty, while it was calculated to produce the useful effects I have stated."

And this is the sort of evidence which we are accused of having suppressed, as conducive to the exculpation of Lord Mulgrave. Why, it makes against him so strongly, that nothing but the mass of similar evidence which crowds the report could induce any adversary of the Viceroy's policy to omit a line of it. It is the reluctant admission of friends and followers, that *the experiment was too dangerous to bear repetition*; and yet *it was repeated* in one gaol after another, till his Excellency got quite tired of hearing the prison-gates creak on their hinges."

There is in the evidence no admission that the experiment was too dangerous to bear repetition—the effect of the quoted opinions is, that the experiment, so far as it was carried, was judicious and successful, but that it might be dangerous to repeat it. Is an argument to be drawn from possible excess against practical moderation? Is a thing not to be done, which may be done, once with success, because it cannot be done twice without mischief? Why, the very perfection and triumph of the judgment is in going far enough for a beneficial effect, and stopping short of what might be detrimental to the very object in view. The misuse, like the corruption, of the best things is the worst, but because there may be a misuse or corruption of the best things, is there not to be the right use of them?

Amongst the testimonials as to the state of Ireland we find that the very worst district is that of the Primate (Armagh, whence the Archbishop takes his title) and that its disorders are attributed to what the witness, Mr. Maxwell Hamilton, Crown Solicitor for the North-east Circuit, terms religious party differences.

8235. What is the state of the county of Armagh?—*Armagh is the most disturbed county on any circuit*

8936. To what do you attribute that?—*Entirely to party differences; religious party differences*

2841. Have the goodness to explain to the committee in what manner religious differences operate in producing crime in the counties on your circuit?—For instance, *let me suppose the case of a number of Orangemen who choose to walk in a procession through some village inhabited by many Roman Catholics.* In walking in procession they are decorated with various badges, music, and insignia. *The Orange flag is perhaps waved into some Roman Catholic's face*; stones are then thrown at the procession party, who, of course, repel the attack. *The destroying or wrecking of the whole village probably follows.* The Protestants being beaten out of the town by the Roman Catholics (who rise in great numbers for the occasion), get the worst of it; their flags are probably taken from them; their drums are trampled upon and broken. They come back in a day or two, having collected all the forces they possibly can, and avenge themselves. That creates, of course, a great deal of private animosity between the parties who have been engaged in this conflict, and they will some time or other have their revenge for any particular injury they each have received during the affray.

8967. Taking the whole of your circuit, has it been in a worse state during the last five years than at any previous period since you have been appointed Crown-solicitor?—No, I should say not.

So that even Armagh, the diocese of the Primate, and the great centre of strife and tumult, has not been in a worse state than formerly during the Normanby Administration, under which crime in other parts of the country, wanting an Archbishop's auspices and a Beresfords example, has diminished.—*Examiner, Aug.* 4.

CHRONICLE.—July 31, 1839.

To say that the evidence given before the Committee of the House of Lords, on the state of Ireland in respect of crime, has not sustained the monstrous charges advanced by Lord Roden in his speech of the 21st of March, is exceedingly to understate the truth. The direct contrary of those charges has been triumphantly demonstrated by the witnesses who were expected to support them. Let us request the reader's attention to-day to a single branch of the prosecutor's case, and we cannot do better than give his lordship's own words, as the *Mirror of Parliament* has reported them. The Noble Earl, the Attorney-General for the Orangemen, spoke as follows:—

"Above all, I hope your lordships will agree to a committee as an act of justice to the noble marquis, on whose government rests so much responsibility for those tears of sorrow and streams of blood that have marked the career of his viceregal authority. I am speaking of the noble marquis only in his capacity as a public officer; and as a public man, I have a perfect right to deal with him in this house, and to arraign those proceedings under his government of Ireland which have been, I think, so detrimental to the public safety. I know that the noble marquis will tell the house that crime has always existed in Ireland, and it will not be denied by me that, unhappily, for many years past, that country has been stained with crime; but what I say is this, that never was crime suffered to go on as it has been by the noble marquis. His predecessors, when they met with crime, grappled with and subdued it."

Now, as a graver charge than this was never brought against any government, so there was never made an accusation which admitted, if well-founded, of being established with so much facility. As it is not the duty of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to drag offenders to justice with his own hands, as his powers are exercised through the medium of a great variety of instruments ---for instance, the stipendiary magistrates, the Crown solicitors, the constabulary officers, the police authorities---it is utterly impossible that the execution of the law could have been characterised by any general laxity without the cognizance of a number of public functionaries; or that even a culpable remissness could have been displayed in any special instance, without coming under the observation of some officer, or some department, engaged in the administration of public justice. Crime could not possibly have been "suffered to go on" without the neglect or connivance which such a charge implies, being tolerably well known to those whose professional duty it is to carry into effect the wishes or the orders of the government in the detection or prosecution of criminals. This part of Lord Roden's case, then, admitted of the clearest proof, if it had the slightest foundation in fact to rest on. And the committee certainly adopted the proper course of investigation, by summoning before it the whole class of witnesses within whose knowledge, by virtue of their employments, the alleged misconduct of the government must have lain. Now, out of the entire mass of answers to eighteen thousand interrogatories, if any man will lay his finger upon *one* in which the witness examined has ventured to assert that the government of the Marquis of Normanby was in his opinion justly obnoxious to the accusation in question, we are ready to abandon the case. We made two assertions, and we defy contradiction upon either. The first is, that not a solitary witness examined before the committee has dared to charge Lord Normanby with laxity in the administration of the law, much less with the actual encouragement of crime; and the second is that the most competent witnesses produced have directly negatived these atrocious accusations. We ask, then, what is a libel---what is a false, foul, and scandalous libel---if it is not such a charge as that contained in the above elegant extract from the *Mirror of Parliament?* If this be not a false, foul, and scandalous libel, never was such a libel uttered, written, or printed. It has been proved false by witnesses of the first competence, by the witnesses most competent to prove it true, had it not been the very antipodes of the truth and fact. We put it to Lord Roden himself---we had almost said, we put it to his sense of justice, whether this, the main part of his case, has not broken down under the evidence, as never case broke down before in any inquiry before any court? We defy even mitred Exeter to say (in the teeth of the Crown solicitor's testimony, and the absence of a little of conflicting evidence), that the Normanby administration did not uniformly and vigorously enforce the law against crime and outrage. Why, then, has not the report of the committee had the honesty to admit the failure of the prosecution in this branch of it. This is the reason we make no appeal to the Earl of Roden's justice; we leave the cant of unmerited compliment to Lord Hathertan; we deny the noble earl's title to be commended for his justice. What is injustice---what is the grossest injustice---if it be not to advance the blackest accusations---to offer to prove them---to produce witnesses to prove them---and then, when not only have the witnesses failed to do so, but when they have concurrently, and most unequivocally, established the facts to be the very reverse of the statements, not to acknowledge, not to hasten to acknowledge, not most frankly and fully, and without the loss of a moment, to put on record a withdrawal of the false allegations in terms as distinct as the allegations themselves, accompanied with an expression of that regret which good men feel, and prudent men effect, when convinced that they have outraged truth, and wantonly assassinated reputation? We respect truth too much to commend Lord Roden for his justice: we denounce his conduct in the whole proceeding, as exhibiting the very height of injustice, and the very spirit of it. What mutilated bible constitutes his lordship's study, that he imagines this to be the duty of a Christian? How dares he expunge the ninth commandment from the decalogue?

THE LORDS AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Lords have thrown out the Portuguese Slave Trade Bill, the object of which was to prevent the barbarous traffic of slaves carried on by Portugal, in defiance of the efforts of other powers to abolish it, and in evasion of treaties for the suppression of it. For this purpose it was proposed to extend, in reference to Portuguese vessels engaged in the slave trade, the right of search, capture, and condemnation exercised in the case of the vessels of other powers. A measure for such an object was as obnoxious to the Lords as the Bill for the fulfilment of the great purposes of emancipation in Jamaica, and their Lordships have envinced as much tenderness for piracies as for the House of Assembly. The Peers, in fact, most emphatically deserve the designation of the Slaves' Friends. The Duke of Wellington indeed, who led the attack on the Bill, professed hostility to slavery; but he manifested practically a still greater hostility to the only means of preventing it. Lord Minto's reply was spirited, and contained the pith of the case:—

"Should this bill be rejected, it remained only for this house to throw the shield of its power over the faithless government of Portugal, for the purpose of enabling it to carry on the iniquitous traffic. But if war were not the object of this country if they meant rather to obtain those rights to which they were entitled under the treaty, without the necessity of declaring war, he said that the powers proposed to be conferred by this bill were requisite to protect her Majesty's subjects—not from foreign powers—not from war, but from the penalties to which they would be liable in our own courts; because if they were not at war, and any officer of her Majesty should detain or capture any foreign ship, he would be liable, doubtless to an action in the courts of this country. This was the ground upon which the first clause of this bill was introduced, and those which followed were equally necessary for the purpose of describing what it was that constituted illegality, and that brought a ship within the scope of the measure. He could not help expressing his regret and disappointment at the manner in which this bill had been met, and to see the House of Lords so little eagar and anxious to put an end to this traffic. He entreated their lordships to look to the effect of their rejection of this bill. It would be one of two things, either to compel her Majesty to go to war with Portugal, or to allow the slave trade to prevail unrestrained under the flag of Portugal' and fostered and encouraged by their lordships. (Cheers.)"

The *Chronicle* well observes:—

"The opposition to this bill cannot be too strongly condemned. The Duke of Wellington could not have acted otherwise, had his object been to make the Government contemptible in the eyes of foreign Powers, by letting such Powers see that, do what they will, they will be screened in the House of Lords. Of all the arguments against the bill, the most extraordinary was, that the country should at once go to war, because it was possible that allowing our vessels to detain and search Portuguese ships might lead to war!

"But what is more particularly reprehensible in the Duke of Wellington and the Tories in the House of Lords is, the usurpation of the functions of the executive implied in the rejection of bills like the present, which Ministers deem essential to the conducting the affairs of the empire. It is quite obvious that the arm of Government is paralysed with regard to Portugal by the vote of last night, and that that country will henceforth laugh to scorn the remonstrances of the representatives of the Government. On what principle can Ministers be held responsible if they are not allowed to conduct the affairs of the country according to their own views?

Our cotemporary, in continuation, warns the Lords of the consequences of such conduct, and his warning will have as much effect as if it were addressed to the deaf adder. The more frequently wolf is cried the more secure the Lords will imagine themselves—the more they are threatened for their daily misdeeds, the more they will be convinced that threatened institutions, like threatened men, live long. Warning to the Lords we have long deemed quite thrown away. The remedy begins when the public patience ends, and every misdeed that we witness is a draft quietly paid out of that fund of patience, great, but exhaustible.

Dr. Lushington will move in the Commons to inspect the journals of the House of Lords, to see what proceedings had been taken in the Portuguese Slave Trade Bill, and to report the result to the House.—*Examiner August* 4.

CHURCH RATES.

The case of John Thorogood, the Dissenter, imprisoned in Cheltenham gaol since January last for the non-payment of five shillings and sixpence due for Church Rates, and treated with great rigour in his confinement, has been brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Duncombe in a very able speech:—

"The prisoner stated that he had done nothing to violate the law, and that he had been subject to this presecution merely on account of his conscientious resistance to the payment of Church Rates, and all such compulsory exactions for religious purposes, which he considered contrary to the doctrines and spirit of Christianity. He (Mr Duncombe) would ask whether the Church would dare to promote their demands for Church rates in Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, or Birmingham, or any of the large towns? and if not, why did they persecute so unrelentingly this unfortunate individual? It was stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer two years ago, when moving a resolution on the subject of Church Rates in this house, that in the town of Manchester there were thirty thousand inhabitants who resisted the payment of them. Now, if the law was to be applied at all, why should it not equally applied to all?"

The proceeding against the person of the defaulter for Church Rates has not usually been against the person; the more common and more characteristic course on the part of the Church has been the seizure of a bible to satisfy the demand.

Mr. D. W. Harvey made a very eloquent and powerful speech on this hateful example of ecclesiastical rapacity and vindictiveness:—

"It might be said that 5s. was a trifling demand. Yes; but this man could not appear to the process under 6l. Now, he wished to know from the noble Lord, who had expressed something like sympathy for the conscientious scruples of the dissenters, whether it was right or just, or likely to calm the exasperation which inoculated the entire mass of the people, to say that a man should have no opportunity to resist a demand of 5s. 9d. without being subject, for a preliminary proceeding, to the legal demand of 6l.? As the members of that house had no sympathy with any case but one which involved property to some considerable amount, he asked if any one amongst them was asked for 100l., where he thought he was liable to a demand of 90l., what would he say if told he could not put in his answer without paying 60l? They would be all alarmed at such a case, and all their party hostility would yield to the single sentiment of hostility against such an exaction. And yet when a poor man, who told them he was a shoemaker, and in whose case 5s 9d might amount to half his salary (he knew how pleasing this word was to the ears of the house), appealed to their sympathy, he met with neglect. This poor man asked, 'Why should I pay this demand? I neither enter your church nor agree to your doctrines.' However, he would not go into that question. But suppose this man was told, 'You must pay 5s. 9d Say yes or no. If you don't agree to do so, here is a process, signed by Lushington, a great member (laughter), citing you to the Ecclesiastical Court.' Well, this poor man might seek legal advice, and though told that the demand might be clear robbery, he must pay 6l. 5s. before he entered on his defence. Was that a state of things to satisfy the great mass of the people? * * * But allow me to say that the time is come when you must not be indifferent to the voice and demands of the great multitude. We are far too close and confined in our views. We live hardly anywhere else than in St. Stephen's, and we are more intent on shrouding ourselves in the conceit of our importance, and in the drapery which our pride throws around us, than in evincing a solicitude to inquire into the grievances, still less to redress them, as they affected the great mass of the people."

Mr. Harvey gave a striking account of those nuisances and remnants of papal power, the Ecclesiastical Courts, in which steps of appeal serve the purposes only of mounting up expenses:—

"It was all in vain that the petitioner pleaded his own case, without assistance from the members of the court, as he had doctors learned in the law opposed to him, and was obliged to pay 30l. or 40l. Then he was told, 'True, there is a judgment against you in that court, but it is only a preliminary one. The ecclesiastics, in their tender solicitude for conscience, and from respect for your sense of right, have provided you with a refuge. Are you not aware that there is a Court of Arches? We will introduce you to it. (Laughter). And if you should fail, never despair; only leave 50l. on the threshold of the Court of Arches, and we will introduce you to the court of Peculiars. There you will have the advantage of an assembly of grave men, rendered singularly significant by wigs and other appendages of learning. (Laughter). If justice be not done you in the Court of Peculiars, you have nothing to do but to pay for the advantage of getting into the Prerogative Court, which, if it should confirm the judgments of the inferior tribunals, still thank your God you are in a land of liberty and law, and the doors of justice are not closed against you before you have an opportunity of appearing before the Court of Delegates.* And if you be defeated in all the courts, then the tender mercy of the law hands you over to a commission of review (Loud laughter). All this for 5s. 6d. He fancied he heard some aristocrat, whose income it puzzled the rules of arithmetic to compute, exclaim, why not at once pay such a trifle? That was not the question. Whether the demand was 5s. or 5l., there should be the means of obtaining a prompt and efficacious decision."

Mr. Easthrpe shrewdly remarked:—

"He felt astonished that this papistical law should have been continued so long, without raising a tumult in that house against it. But *what surprised him more than anything was that the hon. member for Oxford, so famed for his objection to popery in all its forms, should cling with such apparent fondness to this relic of popish domination* which had been suffered to remain on the statute book to the disgrace of our country and of our legislation. (Hear, hear). Surely the hon. baronet ought to be among the foremost to advocate the change in the law which, as it now stood, was injurious and disgraceful to the established church."

The men who are loudest in the cry of no Popery will be the most tanacious of the continuance of all the bad powers derived from Popery in its worst times.

Upon the amendment of Mr. Hawes to Mr. Duncombe's motion, the House voted, by a majority of 20—

"That it appears, by certain papers laid before this house, that John Thorogood, a Protestant dissenter, has been confined in her Majesty's county gaol of Essex since the 16th day of January last, for neglecting to appear in the Consistorial Court of the Bishop of London for the non-payment of 5s. 6d., being the amount of church rate assessed upon him for the parish of Chelmsford; that *it will be the duty of the Legislature, at the earlist possible period of the next session of Parliament, to make such alterations in the existing laws for levying church rates as shall prevent the recurrence of a like violence being ever again inflicted upon the religious scruples of that portion of her Majesty's subjects who conscientiously dissent from the rites or doctrines of the Established Church.*"

It is such laws, and such an enforcement of the worst laws, that Bentham eloquently observes of oppresive sleeping laws—"Common humanity cannot "endure such laws when they give signs of life: ne- "gligence, and the fear of change, suffer them to ex- "ist so long as they promise not to exist to any pur- "pose. Sensible images govern the bulk of men. "What the eye does not see the heart does not rue. "Fellow-citizens dragged in crowds, for conscience "sake, to prison, or to the gallows, though seen but "for the moment, move compassion. Silent anxiety "and inward humiliation do not meet the eye, and "draw little attention, though they fill up the mea- "sure of a whole life. Of this base and malignant po- "licy an example would scarcely be to be found, were "it not for religious hatred, of all hatred the bitter- "est and the blindest. Debarred by the enlighten- "ment of the age from that most exquisite of repasts, "blood of heretics, it subsists as it can upon the idea "of secret sufferings—sad remnant of the luxury of "better times."

The sad remnant of the luxury of better times, the powers of persecution for Church Rates, is doomed to follow the other enjoyments of bigotry. The luxury of the operation of Thorogood will assist in bringing about the reformation of such pastoral treats.—*Examiner, August* 4.

* Some of these Courts have, we believe, been lately abolished, but those that remain are faulty enough to bear out Mr. Harvey's invective.

COLONIAL GAZETTE.—May 18.

There is given in the Appendix to Minutes of Evidence taken before the select committee, on the London and Birmingham Railway Bill, the following statement of the number of passengers conveyed on the railway, between the 1st of June, 1838, and 7th March, 1839, being a period of exactly forty weeks; and of the sums received for their conveyance.

The effects and the progress of railway-travelling are things of such great interest, affecting directly or indirectly, every community in the civilized world, that we are glad of the opportunity of laying these facts before our readers.

		Number of Passengers.	Amount of Passage Money.
4 weeks end.	June 28, 1838,....	51,723	£23,285 18 10
4 "	July 26,.....	54,133	24,385 17 6
4 "	August 23,.....	56,013	25,104 18 0
4 "	September 20.....	52,698	26,235 11 8
4 "	October 18,.....	50,234	35,428 7 0
4 "	November 15.....	39,691	28,608 8 3
4 "	December 13,.....	29,145	22,279 12 7
4 "	Jan. 10, 1839,.....	35,608	26,906 17 9
4 "	February 7,.....	31,985	21,818 12 8
4 "	March 6.....	33,981	25,702 18 9
		434,225	262,557 3 0

During the same time the Company received further for the excess of passengers' luggage beyond the quantity allowed..... £1,337 10 2
and for the carriage of parcels..... 40,369 3 3

Together ...304,263 16 5

being at the rate of 390,542*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* per annum. This receipt is exclusive of sums received for the carriage of merchandize; an account of which is given for the 24 weeks between Sept. 17, 1838, and March 2, 1839. From this it appears, that the weight of goods conveyed amounted to

tons	cwt.	qrs.	
5,381	15	3	from Birmingham to London,
5,035	10	3	from London to Birmingham,
10,417	6	2	in the whole, being at the rate of 434 tons per week, or 22,570 tons per annum.

The sums received for the carriage of goods in 20 weeks, from Nov. 1, 1838, to March 23, 1839, was 2,225*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, which is at the rate of 111*l.* 6*s.* per week, or 5,787*l.* per annum.

CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

In the Appendix to the First Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Briths, Deaths, and Marriages, in England, is an abstract of the causes of death, drawn up by Mr Farr, the author of the article *Vital Statistics* in Mr. M'Culloch's Statistical Account of the British Empire." A new classification of diseases is given, well adapted to statistical purposes; with a uniform system of names, which, it is recommended, should be adopted in all the registers. We are glad, also, to observe, that the duration of the fatal illness is to be registered. The following are some of the causes of death in the half-year ending December 31, 1837. The total deaths registered were 148,701, the causes not having been specified in 7,094 cases:

	M.	F.	Total.
Consumption.....	12968	14786	27754
Convulsions (chiefly infants).....	5798	4931	10729
Typhus Fever	4439	4603	9047
Preumionia, or Inflam. of Lungs.....	3187	2637	5824
Small-pox.....	3050	2761	5811
Measles.....	2340	2392	4732
Hooping Cough.....	1277	1767	3044
Scarlatina.....	1238	1282	2520
Childbirth.....	....	1265	1265
Violent Death.....	3605	1240	4845

Sixteen persons died of hydrophobia; and 13 of them were males; 15 were struck dead by lightning, (in the autumn quarter,) 11 were males, 4 females. The deaths of 63 persons were ascribed to starvation; of 85 to intemperance. Males appear by the registers to be more intemperate then females, for, of the 85 who died by intemberance, 70 were males and 15 females; 67 males and 12 females died of gout; 86 males and 9 females of trembling delirium, or what is sometimes called drunkard's delirium.

It has been well known since the time of Dr. Price, that the mortality is higher in town than in country districts; but it had not been directly ascertained to what classes of diseases the excessive mortality was due. The Appendix to the Report exhibits, in two comparative tables, the diseases of the town and country population; the difference is principally in the epidemic class, such as typhus, small pox, &c., and in convulsions and other infantile diseases. The following table exhibits the relative mortality of females, for the half year, in several large cities:

Of the Relative Mortality of Females in Leeds, Birmingham, Manchester, London, Liverpool; and in England and Wales.
Annual Deaths to 100,000 Living.

	Leeds.	Birmingham.	Manchester and Salford	Metropolis.	Liverpool & W. Derby.	England and Wales
Epidemic, &c. Diseases.....	369	418	565	697	1116	459
Sporadic diseases:						
Typhus	115	126	180	196	330	129
Of the Nervous System.....	309	250	414	400	544	284
Of the Respiratory organs.....	513	623	722	657	809	531
Phthisis.....	401	494	510	402	670	415
Of the organs of Circulation.....	1	64	3	33	20	19
Of the Digestive organs.....	127	214	209	177	228	133
Of the Urinary organs.....	7	0	3	4	1	4
Of the Generative organs.....	58	51	58	52	58	42
Of the Joints.....	10	12	14	14	7	13
Of the Integumentary syst.....	0	0	4	2	10	*
Of Uncertain Seat.....	110	220	161	270	214	234
Old age.....	138	150	128	218	168	197
Violence.....	35	45	42	32	46	35
Unspecified Diseases.....	55	48	40	34	16	Vide q
All Causes..	1804	2101	2378	2599	3989	1972
Inhabitants to a square mile....	2625	31487	4799	23804	1617	265

These facts may throw some light upon the factory question. It appears, for instance, that the mortality is higher in Liverpool than in Manchester, yet, the air of Liverpool is famous for its salubrity, and the Manchester division, abounds in a manufacturing population. In 1831, the population of the Liverpool division, was 218,233; that of the Manchester division, 236,935; yet, the deaths in the year ending June 30, 1838, were in an inverse ratio, namely, in Liverpool 9,042, in Manchester 8,373. It would be too absurd to ascribe the greater salubrity of the poor lodged in the miserable huts of Buckinghamshire to the superior intelligence, care, or humanity of the landholders. The difference of health is a mere accident. If the dwellings of the agricultural poor happened to be concentrated upon the same space as the population of Manchester—if their labour were carried on in doors—and other circumstances remained the same—they would experience a much higher mortality than artisans. There can be no doubt that the sickness and mortality of the agricultural as well as of the manufacturing population, may be diminished; but the manufacturers and the inhabitants of towns may diminish the mortality to the greatest extent. They have the power, and, we believe, will not want the will. It is clearly the direct interest of capitalists, that the health of the working people should be sound. Let the health of the working classes, then, be an element in all the manufacturer's problems; and we see no reason why that should not be improved as much as the products of the manufactory. It is true that a regular supply of food—cheap bread—is an element of public health—and of that the population is deprived by the landlords.

The number of deaths that occurred in the first year, and were registered, was 338,660. This implies that the annual mortality was 1 in 45. It exceeds the estimated average number of deaths, and exhibits the deficiencies of the church registers in a very striking light. The probable number of burials registered by the established church the same year was 291,715. Notwithstanding all the obstacles which have been thrown in the way, Mr. Lister has, therefore, succeeded in procuring very nearly a complete return of marriages and deaths in the first year. This speaks well for the good sense of the people, and for the measures which have been employed to carry the act into operation.

Abstracts are given of the ages at which the deaths happened in 25 divisions of the country, and in all England. In the Appendix elaborate tables exhibited the fatal diseases of different parts of the country. These throw considerable light upon the present state of public health, to which we shall now advert very briefly.

It has been ascertained, that, for one annual death, there are two persons constantly sick; for instance, if out of 100 soldiers two die annually, four will be on an average upon the sick list. The rate of mortality in a given population, therefore, expresses the relatative amount of sickness. Now, there is reason to believe, that the mortality, and consequently the sickness, progressively declined in England down to 1816-20, and that it has increased ever since. This can only be determined indirectly; namely, upon the assumption, that the parochial registers were *equally erroneous* in the thirty years, 1801-30. It will then follow, that the relative mortality in periods of five years was:

Years.	Registered Eurials out of 100,000
1801-5	2,171
1806-10	1,958
1811-15	1,844
1816-20	1,833
1821-35	1,864
1826-30	1,944

The epidemics of influenza and cholera have occurred since 1831; and the mortality and sickness have probably gone on increasing. The important question then arises, to what is this increase of sickness, to what are these new victories of death, to be ascribed? The Registration of the Causes of Death Act is calculated to afford replies to these questions, and to indicate the circumstances by which the mortality is increased. In his letter to the Registrar-general, published in the Appendix, Mr. Farr remarks:

"Diseases are more easily prevented than cured, and the first step to their prevention is the discovery of their exciting causes. The registry will show the agency of these causes by numerical facts, and measure the intensity of their influence. The annual rate of mortality in some districts will be found to be four per cent., in others two per cent.; in other words, the people in one set of circumstances live fifty years, while in another set of circumstances, which the registration will indicate, they do not live more than twenty-five years. In these wretched districts, nearly eight per cent. are constantly sick, and the energy of the whole population is withered to the roots. Their arms are weak, their bodies wasted, and their sensations embittered by privation and suffering. Half the entire life is passed in infancy, sickness, and dependant helplessness. In exhibiting the high mortality, the diseases by which it is occasioned, and the exciting causes of disease, the abstract of the registers will prove, that, while a part of the sickness is inevitable, and a part can only be expected to disappear before progressive social amelioration, a considerable proportion of the sickness and deaths may be suppressed by the general adoption of hygienic measures which are in actual but partial operation. It may be affirmed, without great risk of exaggeration, that it is possible to reduce the annual deaths in England and Wales by 50,000, and to increase the vigour (may I not add the industry and wealth?) of the population to an equal extent; for fatal diseases are the iron index of misery, which recedes before strength, health, and happiness, as the mortality declines."

The concentration of effluvial emanations in densely populated districts is one of the principal causes of sickness and mortality. Thus, out of a population of 3,500,750, distributed over an area of 17,245 square miles, the deaths in the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1837 amounted to 34,074; out of a population of 3,553,161, concentrated in city districts upon 747 square miles, the deaths are 47,953. The mortality of epidemic diseases, such as fever, cholera, small-pox, measles, as well as convulsions and several infantine affections, are doubled, and the prevalence of other diseases is increased, but in a less proportion. The three following diseases, which principally affect adults between the ages of 15 and 25, show that unhealthy places augment the fatality of diseases in different degrees:

	Counties.	Cities.	Increase in Cities.
Population	3,500,750	3,553,161	
Deaths by Consumption	5,857	8,125	39
Childbirth	217	372	71
Typhus Fevers	1,564	3,456	221

The immense mortality of a dense population is not inevitable. Innumerable facts prove, that the sickness in cities may be reduced until it is but a little higher than in the country. The causes of death are now known, and the means of prevention have been discovered. If civilization have been attended by an increase of disease, the arts of civilization teach us how the indirect evil may be obviated. The annual mortality of the metropolis was five per cent. down to 1790; it has been reduced to 2. 8 per cent., and does not now exceed three per cent. The deaths did not exceed 70,000 in the year that cholera prevailed: if the same rate of mortality had prevailed as in the plagues of the 16th and 17th centuries, the deaths in that metropolitan district would have exceeded half a million!

That the high mortality of cities may be diminished is proved by the fact, the rate of mortality is low in some and high, in other quarters of the same city. The Tables F. and G in the Appendix show that the mortality and sickness is twice as high in others.

After other facts have been adduced, showing that the density of the districts is generally proportional to the mortality, and that where the density and affluence are the same, that the rate of mortality depends upon the efficiency of the ventilation, and of the means which are employed for the removal of impurities, it is remarked:

"The necessary deductions from the double series of facts is, that the mortality has a tendency to increase as the density of the population increase, but that the unhealthful tendency can be counteracted by artificial agencies. In other terms, the mortality of cities in England and Wales is high, but it may be immeasurably reduced. A good general system of sewers; the intersection of the dense, crowded unions of the metropolis by a few spacious streets; and a park in the east end of London would, probably, diminish the annual deaths by several thousands, prevent many years of sickness, and add several years to the lives of the entire population. Similar improvements would have the same effects in the other cities of the empire. The poorer classes would be benefited by these measures, and the poor-rates would be reduced; but all classes of the community are directly interested in their adoption, for the epidemics, whether influenza, typhus, or cholera, small-pox, scarletina, or measles, which arise in the east end of the town, do not stay there; they travel to the west end, and there prove fatal in wide streets and squares. The registers show this: they trace diseases from unhealthy to healthy quarters, and follow them from the centres of cities to the surrounding villages and remote dwellings."

It has been justly observed, that

"*If governments can do little by direct enactments for the diminution of sickness, it is, nevertheless their duty to determine, by statistical enumeration, the actual state of public health, and the extent to which it is deteriorated in different circumstances.* * * This would improve public health, by showing so distinctly the connexion between diseases and their natural causes, that men would either avoid or obviate the evils destructive of health by some invention."

Lord John Russell's Registration Act will effectually answer this purpose, by securing the publication of the abstracts in Mr. Lister's Annual Report.

COTTON.

Return to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated June 21, 1839, for

An account of the quantity of Cotton, in number of bags and pounds, net weight, imported from the United States of America into Great Britain, from the 5th day of January to the 5th day of June, in the years 1838 and 1839 respectively; distinguishing the ports from which shipped from the United States, and to which imported into Great Britain.

Ports of Great Britain into which imported.	Quantity of Cotton Wool in pounds, net weight, imported into Great Britain from the United States of America, from Jan. 5 to June 5.	
	1838.	1839.
	lbs.	lbs.
London	1,231,534	1,174,326
Liverpool	220,222,413	110,311,372
Bristol	19,784	—
Cowes	—	42
Greenock	5,534,633	3,084,104
Port Glasgow	1,455,205	—
Glasgow	2,201,634	2,781,290
Total	239,668,203	117,351,134

NOTE. The official record of imports is not so constructed as to exhibit the number of packages in which the merchandise is contained, or the particular ports of the foreign country from which it has been shipped. In these points, therefore, the foregoing statement falls short of literal conformity to the order of the honourable house; but it is respectfully submitted, as affording the more essential portion of the information required, and as the best return that can be produced without having recourse to the laborious process of a compilation *de novo* from the mass of original documents; an expedient, the adoption of which would necessarily be attended with very considerable delay.

(Signed) WILLIAM IRVING, Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

Inspector-General's Office, Custom-house, London, June 26, 1839.—*Albion, July* 8.

THE COTTON TRADE OF INDIA.

Our attention has been called to this important subject by a pamphlet which has been issued, the substance of which arises on the following query:—"Can India not supply England with Cotton?" The question will be acknowledged to be one of deep interest, and, from the peculiar circumstances of the present juncture, it recommends itself strongly as pointing to a subject deserving attentive investigation. It has more than once happened, that events connected with the cotton trade have taken such a course as could neither have been compelled nor have casually occurred, had the supplies been derived amply from various quarters and the prices been regulated by competition. The attempts recently made to place the market under illegitimate control, and to regulate the supplies rather by the will of one or two individuals than by the lawful influence of demand, have roused a very large class of powerful individuals to attentive watchfulness. The game may have been once played without any serious damage: it cannot, however, be again essayed without countervailing moves being made to prevent the desired advantage from being gained, or, at all events, to render any such manœuvres inoperative for the future. Every thing in the shape of monopoly, but particularly that which is maintained for the purpose, swaying an improper control over prices, has, in the present day, become exceedingly odious. That the eyes of our merchants and manufacturers should have been turned to India is not, therefore, marvellous, which the query above alluded to is particularly pertinent.

The pamphlet is an analysis of a paper on the growth of the trade in raw cotton with the East Indies, which was written by General Briggs, for the Royal Asiatic Society. It appears, that, with a superficial area nearly as great as Europe with a population exceeding 150 millions, the whole of whom are clothed in cotton, the growth of their own soil, and with, consequently, an enormous home consumption of that article, India is still enabled to export from 100 to 140 millions of pounds of cotton annually. Of this, China takes about 60 millions of pounds, and England about as much more each year. However considerable this amount may seem, her capability of production far exceeds it. This being the case, the question very naturally arises, what are the causes which preclude our being supplied with cotton entirely from India? We are shown in this pamphlet, that it cannot be that the land is exhausted, for it is believed, that more than one-third the arable land of the country is unoccupied, and has been so during the greater part of a century: nor is all the land fit for the culture of cotton preoccupied; for we are informed, "that the region for the cultivation of the indigenous cotton is extensively spread out over the peninsular and the central portion of India. That soil is of a peculiar quality, and very fertile for the noblest productions, requiring little manure, and yielding its fruit with comparatively a small degree of labour. It occupies an extent of 200,000 square miles, and is commonly known by the name of the Cotton Soil, because the indigenous annual plant of India thrives nowhere else." This country is remote from our three principal ports of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. Then, again, the land is populous., labour is cheap, the climate is favourable, and, lastly, the article itself is suitable for our market. As the writer of the pamphlet under consideration observes, "though no cotton has yet been able to bear a comparison in fineness, in beauty, and in length of staple with the Sea Island cotton of America, yet, samples of East India indigenous cotton have been forwarded and sold, both at Liverpool and in London, at prices equal to that of the greatest portion of other cotton which are brought into the market." The effect of the Indian grown cotton, when brought to the English market, is, that it is carelessly picked and badly cleaned. This, however, could easily be remedied, but there exist obstacles to bringing the article forward in sufficient quantity, which can be removed by Government alone.

The indigenous plant grows, for the most part, in the interior of the country. "The cotton of the Deccan and Berar has to travel by land from 250 to 300 miles before it reaches the port of Bombay. Cotton of the same growth has to travel to a great mart on the Ganges, also by a land route, at least 400 miles, whence it has to proceed 750 miles further down the river to Calcutta before it can be embarked there. A third route is from the southern Maratta country to the coast, a distance of 200 miles, over a tremendous passage of the mountains, whence it has to be embarked, and sent 500 miles by sea to Bombay for shipment." The roads being merely beaten tracks, and the goods conveyed by oxen, the progress is necessarily slow and expensive. The cultivation is also bad, though the difference in quantity alone between that article which has had proper attention and that which has had none has been found to be, in the same field, not less than one in five. No improvement, it is stated, can take place in this respect "till a change takes place in the system of public taxation, which it will be difficult to effect without great exertions on the part of the people of England."

After a detail of the various experiments which have been tried on several soils, the writer proceeds as follows:

"Now it may easily be imagined, that the cotton which loves the light sandy and comparatively poor soil of America, may not thrive in the fat, black, and clayey soil of the indigenous plant of India, and all the experiments that have been made tend to prove this to be the case. The Bourbon and New Orleans plants, that withered and became sickly in one spot in Guzerat, where the native plant produced at the same time a luxuriant crop, on being removed to another situation, into a light sandy and even sterile soil, produced abundantly a good material. In the same way, the Bourbon seeds flourished and produced an excellent article on two experimental farms, the one situated near Bombay, and another at Malwan, on the western coast, where the same discription proved a failure on the indigenous cotton grounds in the inter or. It is well known, that at Dacca, not far distant from the sea, within the delta of the Megna and Barampootra rivers, a superior description of cotton has long been grown, which produced those *incomparable cloths*, denominated Dacca muslins. The origin of this plant has not been traced; but it has failed whenever it has been removed and attempted to be grown elsewhere. It is to be regretted we do not know more of this production. Throughout the remainder of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, the indigenous plant does not thrive, and there is comparatively little cotton grown on those otherwise fertile plains. These and the remainder of the north-western provinces of Bengal are chiefly dependent for cotton on that vast cotton-growing region before described, for the most part lying beyond the precincts of the British rule. The same may be said of the whole line of coast, from the mouth of the Hoogly down to Ceylon. The soils, both of Bengal and the Coromandel coast, are composed of various ingredients; but mainly of disintergation of hills of the primary and the secondary formations, such as granite, gueiss, sandstones, with here and there lime. The decomposition of these rocks usually produce what is termed a light soil, fertile or otherwise, according to the quantity of organic matter it contains. The cottons of the New World have been tried in various parts of the Coromandal coast, and the result has almost everywhere been favourable. The Bourbon cotton has nearly superseded the indigenous growth of Coimbatore, Tinively, and Salam. The province of Tritchinopoly, which has hitherto refused to grow the cotton of the country, is now producing fine corps of New Orleans. The Sea Island cotton has produced well in South Arcot; and the experiments that have lately been made, and are still making, under the suspices of the Madras Government, and under the supervision of Dr. White, promise fair to prove, that cotton of the very best kind will be produced in that part of India. The Agricultural Society of India, at Calcutta, has been most zealous in attempting the same end. The cottons which have been grown on the western coast of the Malayan peninsula, and at Singapoor, have proved equal to the original growths of Pernambuco and Bourbon; while a sample from Sangur Island, close to the sea, resembled the true Sea Island so closely, those who had been in the habit of using the latter article declared the sample to be a very fine production. In such parts of the Bengal lower provinces as are subject to long and incessant heavy rains and periodical floods, all attempts at producing cotton would prove little; but at Allahabad, Delhi, Hansi, the Deira Doon, and other parts of our north-western provinces, where the soil is light and the climate dry, the New Orleans and Upland Georgian cottons are thriving, and promise to yield cotton equal to the present stock. It must be recollected, however, that these latter places are situated more than a thousand miles from seaports, and, to be beneficial to the grower, they must be produced on a large scale. We think enough has been said to show, that there is neither want of soil for the indigenous nor for the American plant, and we may, with confidence, assert, as the knowledge of soils and climates becomes more and more studied and attended to, that India will prove capable of producing cotton of any quality and to any extent. The mode of culture, the application of fit manure, the disposition of the plants in the field, their mode of treatment, whether as annual, triennial, or perennial, the time and method of gathering the fruit, the instrument for separating the staple from the seed, the packing and screwing it for travelling, are all matters of detail, and, being now sufficient well known, must be left to the planter and the merchant; but they certainly ought to prove no hinderance in a country where labour is cheap, and the people ingenious and willing. We have seen how materially the want of roads from the interior must affect the price of the inland cottons, and little else is *at present* grown. This affects the question more than in one way; for, while the charge is so heavy to bring the cotton to the coast, where its value is limited, there is no possibility of paying an adequate sum for procuring the article to be better cleaned on the spot of its growth.

"It must be recollected, that the people of India and the population of China require, for the most part, coarse cloths and cotton for other purpose than spinning. Ill got up cotton, therefore, is not a dead loss to the grower; and until a much higher price can be paid for clean picking and clearing the staple, we shall fail in obtaining that most desirable of all objects, namely, clean white cotton with even and perfect staple."

After dwelling on the great difficulties and expense that have to be encountered for want of good roads, the writer proceeds as follows:

"Sufficient has been adduced to show, that cotton, of the most desirable quality, and in any quantity, may, one day, perhaps, be grown in India, but that local difficulties, which have never been, as yet, sufficiently considered, intervene to preclude its being now brought with advantage to the market. There are parts of the British territory, however, somewhat more proximate to the seaports of Madras and Bombay, such as the ceded districts, near Cuddapah and the territory to the eastward of Poonah and Ahmednuggur, from whence the indigenous grown cotton might reach the capitals, but for another obstacle, which, more or less, affects all those parts of the Indian territory where the Government has not yet finally settled, and limited its demand on the land. By an assumption, which it is not worth while to discuss in this place, the British Government has long claimed a proprietary right in the soil; and the main source of its revenue (equivalent to about three-fifths of the whole, foreign subsidies included) is derived from that impost. Nothing can be so fallacious as this claim of the state, connected as it is with certain acknowledge rights of the occupants of the soil. It is universally admitted, that the lands of each village, waste or occupied, either are, or have been, in possession of certain members of townships from time immemorial; that they are transmitted freely of right from father to son; that these individuals, so long as they hold these, are for the time being, *bona fide* proprietors, and cannot be dispossessed while they continue to pay the tax to Government. The question which immediately occurs, then, is, What is the nature and amount of the tax? The native governments, neither those now existing nor the preceding, ever claimed the proprietary right assumed by us; and they universally laid down a rule by which they regulated their demand on the landholder. In ancients times, one-tenth of the crop, equivalent to the tithes of the Mahomedans, and of the Western World, was the limit to the Government share of the produce. On the island of Ceylon, and in some of the Hindu states of the South of India, *at the present day*, no more than one-tenth is exacted. In others, no land tax at all existed; the Government deriving its revenue from other sources. In later times, some of the Hindu states raised this tax to a sixth part of the crop, in a period of peace, liable to be increased to a fourth in time of foreign invasion. Thus the historians of Alexander and the Mahomedans found, and have recorded that tax to be a fourth; and the latter, as conquerors, adopted that rule in their practice. Acbar, however in the seventeenth century, raised it to a third, if taken in grain, but fixed it at a fourth, if paid in money, as a commutation at the option of the landowner. The British Government has adhered to no rule. It became possessed of the country only when its inhabitants could no longer bear the oppression of their lawless and ruthless native rulers, to whom we, by degrees, succeeded, with the fair promise of governing by their laws, and of doing them justice. How far we have done them, in protecting them, as far as practicable, from the exactions of public functionaries; and we have shielded the weak from the hand of the strong, as far as individuals were concerned; but, in our financial administration, and in our claims for revenue, we have adopted the right to follow the same despotic abuse of power which induced the inhabitants to seek our protection; our whole revenue system has been one tissue of experiments, opposed to the practice of all other nations of Europe, to obtain the largest possible amount direct from the soil, deeming every other source of revenue secondary to that great object. The statesman and financiers of Europe wonder at the spectacle, and when on the scene even, are only surprised that such a system can be continued, and how that it has lasted so long. It is, however, fast wearing itself out, and must be changed: the question is only as to time. The landholders of India, reduced to penury and wretchedness, have more or less abandoned their hereditary estates; those who once employed labourers and farming servants have been obliged to discharge them, and are compelled to limit the culture of their paternal fields to those which they or their relatives (whom by nature they feel bound to support) can till; agricultural capital has everywhere disappeared; the soil can no longer be improved by manure, from the owners having been reduced almost to the condition of paupers; and, worst of all, the article of cotton can no longer be grown by our own subjects; but we witness the strange and disgraceful spectacle of the peasantry of the native governments supplying the article for the Bombay and Madras market, and passing it through those very lands, in our own territories, which our grinding taxation has caused to be given up. So that we are literally indebted for most of the cotton we do export from India to the remote, and to our government states, the notoriously mismanaged and oppressed territories of the Nizam, Holcar, Bhopal, and others.

"The secret is now revealed why India does not supply England with cotton. Let the manufacturers of Manchester, Glasgow, and Paisley, and the merchants of Liverpool and London, unite with the friends of India in other places to claim for India an equitable and permanent settlement of the land tax, and the establishment of the means of transporting from one place to another the abundant produce of the soil, and they need not look to a foreign nation to meet their necessities; but, from their own eastern dominions, obtain a certain, sufficient, and exhaustless supply."

THE CYCLOPS STEAM-FRIGATE.

This magnificent vessel, the largest steam man-of-war in the world, was launched from Pembroke Dock-yard a few days ago. Her dimensions are as follow:—Length 225 feet, beam between paddles 38 feet, depth of hold 21 feet. Her tonnage is about 1,300, being 200 tons larger than the Gorgon, launched from the same slip about eighteen months since. Her equipment, as a man-of-war, will be the same in all respects as a frigate, having a complete gun or main deck, as well as an upper or quarter deck. On the main deck she will carry eighteen long 36 pounders on swivels, carrying a ball of ten inches diameter, and sweeping round the horizon 240 degrees.

The Cyclops, like the vessel already referred to, will be commanded by a Post Captain, these two being the only steamers taking frigates' rank. Her crew will consist of 210 men, 20 engineers and stokers, and a lieutenants's party of marines, who will have charge of the guns, all of which move upon slides and fiexd pivots, thereby taking a much wider range than the ordinary carriage can give. She will be schooner-rigged, but her foremast will be of the same scantling and height as that of a 36-gun frigate. Her draught of water, with all on board, including six months' provisions, completely armed, and with twenty days' fuel; will be fifteen feet, This quantity of fuel (400 tons) will be carried in the engine room, but there is space in the fore and after holds for ten days' more coal, making in all sufficient fuel for a thirty days' run. She has an orlop deck below the gun deck, of dimensions so magnificent that there is room to stow with comfort eight hundred troops and their officers, so, that, taking her all in all, the Cyclops may be considered the most powerful vessel in her Majesty's service.

The Cyclops has been built in six months, under the immediate inspection of Mr. Wm. Eyde, master builder of Pembroke-yard, from drawings and plans prepared by his brother, Mr. John Eyde, the able assistant or Sir W. Symonds, surveyor of the navy, upon whose principle, namely, the combining of the sailing and steaming properties, this vessel has been constructed. The Gorgon, already mentioned, is also built upon the same plan, and so admirable has it succeeded, that when on the coast of Spain that vessel not only eclipsed all that competed with her while under the power of steam but, in a trial of 300 miles under canvass in a stiff breeze beat the celebrated Pantaloon, heretofore supposed to be the fastest man-of-war brig afloat. Since the Gorgon was built experience has dictated many improvements, and these have been introduced into the Cyclops.

The Cyclops will be docked in Sheerness dockyard on the 30th instant, and after remaining there for a few days, will proceed to the manufactory of Messrs. Seaward, at Millwall, Poplar, to receive her engines, which will be of 320-horse power, on the principle which, in the case of the Gorgon, has proved so successful, that the Lords of the Admiralty have given orders for five more pairs of engines upon the same plan for as many frigates.

Half-a-dozen such steamers would do three times as much work as the same number of line-of-battle ships. Twelve years ago Lord Cochrane maintained that a few well-appointed steamers would suffice to keep in check opposing fleets in the Mediterranean, and, if we may judge from appearances, a short time only will elapse before the experiment is tried. The Gorgon is commissioned by Captain C. Henderson, K. C. B., who has already served with distinction on the coast of Spain in the Phœnix and Salamander, and is to proceed to the Mediterranean forthwith.—*Globe, Augt.* 1.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The following return was an accident, omitted to be sent to the *Gazette* on Friday week:

"Quarterly Return of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 3d of April to the 25th June, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 98.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£18,101,000	Securities	£23,934,000
Deposits	7,567,000	Bullion	4,344,000
	£23,688,000		£28,278,000

Downing-street, June 29, 1839."

From the above return we learn, that the average statement of the liabilities and assets for the three months ending the 25th June, as compared with the three months ending the 25th of May, shows a decrease in the circulation of £113, 000, the difference between £18,214, 000 and £18,101,000; a decrease in the deposits of £247,000, the deficiency of £7,567,000 as compared with £7,814,000; an increase in the securities of £391,000., the excess of £23,934,000 over 23,543,000; and a decrease in the stock of bullion of £775,000, the difference between 5,119.000 and £4,344,000. There is also a falling off in the amount of "rest," or surplus capital. of £24,000, the deficiency of £2,610,000 as compared with £2,634,000,. There is nothing in the report which might not have been expected by persons at all aware of the present deranged state of commercial and monetary matters. The increase in the securities, the only item in which there is an augmentation, has arisen, of course, from the large amount of bills which have been sent in for discount, and the guarantees placed in the hands of the Bank, as securities for loans, which have been more extensive lately than usual, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining accommodation in the regular discount market. The decrease in the amount of bullion, although considerable, is really limited, we understand, as compared with the actual falling off which the existing amounts in the coffers of the Bank present.—*Albion July* 8.

THE PHŒNIX BANK.—The suspension payments by the Phœnix Bank of Liverpool, on Tuesday, is hardly deserving of notice, but, as there are many foolish rumours abroad, it is as well to state what we have learnt on the subject. It is stated, in the circular issued by the manager, that the ultimate loss to the shareholders cannot exceed 2l. or 2l. 10s. per share, which, after all. is a mere bagatelle. The whole capital was only 80,000l., and the respectable and wealthy proprietors in the concern merely continued the branch of the Northern and Central Bank, under the name of the Phœnix Bank, in hopes of getting out ultimately without loss. The capital was, of course, very limited, and, as the bank did no great business, no harm can accrue to the public, although some temporary inconvenience may be experienced by parties keeping their accounts at the bank, and not being prepared for so sudden a suspension, which the directors thought it their duty to adopt, on the deficiency in the available securities being discovered.—*Liverpool Mail*

RUN ON THE SHEFFIELD SAVINGS' BANK.—This useful institution here, yesterday, we understand, paid about 1,200l. to timid depositors. An amount something less will be required today; but notices have been given, we believe, for the withdrawal of 2,000l more, We fear this consequence of Chartist agitation will prove deeply injurious to many persons who have by industry and economy become possessed of a little property.—*Sheffield Iris* of Tuesday.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANK.

MANCESTER, JULY, 31.

(*From our private correspondent.*)

The general half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this company took place to-day at the Bank, and by adjournment, in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institution, Cooper-street. About 100 gentlemen, were present, including shareholders from Stockport, Warrington, Bury, Liverpool, Bristol, and other remote places.

Samuel Fletcher, Esq., the Chairman of the Board of Directors, being called on to preside, and the resolutions of the last general meeting being read.

James Heald, Esq. read a long report, which had been prepared by a committee of shareholders, on the subject of two accounts, those of Taylor, Son, and Gibond and Brown and Powell, from which it had been estimated, at the last general meeting, that the bank would suffer a loss of about 400,000l. The committee had then been directed to make a minute investigation into the history of the large advances made to these firms, to ascertain the causes of the loss, and to inquire whether the conduct of the directors and the servants of the bank had been strictly unimpeachable in these singular transactions It had been stated in a former report, and of which this was a continuation, that the accounts had been opened seven or eight years ago, and that, after a series of advances made to the two firms, to the amount of nearly 200,000l., the directors of the bank had been induced, with a view to avert the impending bankruptcy of the parties, who were extensively engaged in mannfactures, to execute a deed of inspection with them, and, in fact, to carry on their business. This departure from the sound and legitimate principles of banking, led, as might have been anticipated, to further losses; and the bank was compelled, towards the end of 1838, to close both accounts when the net loss was estimated at 375,000l. The report entered into a very minute history of the progress of both accounts, from which it appeared that they had been opened in the infancy of the bank, when its conductors were but imperfectly acquainted with the principles of banking, and that the successive advances had been made in the mistaken hope of retrieving the sums they must have lost had the accounts been peremptorily closed at any intervening period. To their investigation of the accounts the committee had called in the assistance of Mr. Foster and Mr. Hulton, two eminent barristers, and had, during the last six months, devoted full one-half of their time to this very difficult and laborious inquiry. The report, after confirming the above statement as to the amount of loss, showed that it had arisen from three causes. The primary cause was undoubtedly the original weakness of the bank, and its early and inefficient management during the infancy of joint-stock banking in this country; the second was the system of secrecy with which the management of these two accounts had necessarily been carried on, and which was rendered imperative to secure the very existence of the bank; and the third and not the least important cause was the American panic in 1836, which by its heavy pressure to the two houses, circumstanced as they were, had increased the estimated loss from from 120,000l. or 150,000l. These circumstances went far to account for the course pursued by the bank, and to relieve the directors from any imputation, It appeared to the committee that the duties of the directors were not sufficiently defined while perhaps too much was expected from them by the shareholders, their own ideas of the extent of their responsibility might be even less than was requisite. They acquitted Mr. Jackson, the general manager, of any imputation of having acted from improper motives having received from him the utmost assistance in conducting an inquiry which necessarily effected his character.

Mr. Jackson then read a short report from the directors as to the business of the bank during the last half-year. The business had been large and profitable, and had exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year, the net profit having been 36,546l. 14s. Id., after deducting all expenses and all losses on bad debts during that period. This, after the disclosures made at the last meeting as to the two heavy losses was the best proof of the confidence reposed in the bank by the public, and an earnest of its future prosperity. Several alterations had been made in the internal management of the bank, which the directors hoped would prevent the recurrence of any heavy loss, and others were in progress, by which a more effectual control over every department and every branch would be secured. The directors had used every exertion to ascertain the amount of loss on the two accounts above referred to, and by other bad debts; but the assets not yet being realised, they were only able to state that the estimate of the last meeting would be under the truth. Notwithstanding this, the prospects of the bank were so good, as to warrant them in recommending a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum, which would leave a surplus profit of 6500l. on the half-year.

The reports being received, a discussion arose as to the propriety of printing the report of the committee of shareholders, which was ultimately decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

The thanks of the shareholders were voted to the committee; it was resolved that the recommendation of the directors as to a dividend should be adopted; and Messrs. T. Boothman, Jun., R. Gardiner, and T. Trueman, were appointed for the current year.—*Standard August*, 1.

TOURNAMENT.

The rehearsals for this intended chivalrous *fete* already afford much amusement. The mellifluous *post* describes the affair in the usual style of courtly admiration, for whatever partakes of rank or fashion. The *Times*, it will be seen, is far less civil, and we have no doubt more correct in dealing with the exhibition, which reminds one of O'Keefe's farces called "Modern Antiques." We commence with the account of the *post*:—

"The practising for the approaching Tournament is continued twice a-week, Tuesdays and Saturdays, in public. On the last occasion the scene of action, which is at the back of the Eyre Arms Tavern, near St. John's Wood barracks, was visited by most of the principal families of the nobility in town. We hear that Lady Seymour is to be chosen Queen of the Tournament, and is to have the power of deciding upon the merits of these representatives of the warriors of other days. The ground chosen is oblong, and of about four acres in size, along the centre of which is placed a barrier, with a frame for the working of a figure in armour, which is propelled along the railroad by the strength of three men in the opposite direction to that which the Knight takes in charging it. It appears absolutely necessary that the horse should be perfectly obedient to the rider's will in order even to approach the figure. None of the horses are as yet sufficiently trained. There is, however, no want of *hardiesse* on the part of the riders, and their horses are evidently good both for strength and speed. The road was thronged with carriages on Saturday, filled with ladies anxious to witness the tilting, which was a repetition of the course followed on the previous Saturday, with the addition of two knights who had been absent, the Marquis of Waterford, riding a handsome bay horse, with a plain smooth bit in his mouth, and with which no other man could possibly controul him; and the Hon. E. Jerningham, whose strength of arm is not quite equal to that of the sporting Marquis, and who consequently, at the top of his speed, rode over one of the attendants employed to urge on the figure of the opponent. Fortunately no damage was done. Prince Louis Napoleon also appeared on a dashing charger, lance in hand, and performed an exercise very like that of our English Lancers. We prefer the Polish lance, and mode of using it. The activity of Prince Louis was such that upon one occasion, when by losing his balance, he was obliged to part company with his steed, he contrived to alight upon his feet, and one spring seated himself again so quickly, that very few observed the accident at all. The other Knights present, were Lords Eglintoun, Craven, Cassil s, and Alford; Sir T. Hopkins, Mr. Gage, and the Hon. Mr. Maynard. Among the Esquires, were Colonel Macdonald, Capt. Beresford, and Capt. Parvis. Colonel Fremantle was allowed to parade his horse and try his skill among the 'Squires; but it appears that Capt. Maynard is considered the most expert of all who have as yet appeared; he will, however, find a formidable adversary in Lord Hillsborough, if human strength shall be found equal or superior to human skill, which, according to the present practice of these mail clad adventurers in search of fame, appears to be the case."

The *Times* describes the effect of the rehearsal of yes terday as follows:—

"Next Saturday will be the last day of the exhibition of the mimic knights and esquires, at least it is so understood at present; though it is to be hoped these doughty "men at armss" will be a little more *au fait* when the "tournament" takes place. Yesterday the tilting feats were performed by Lord Glenyon. Hon Mr. Charteris, Marquis of Waterford," Hon. Captain Gage, Earl of Eglintoun, and Earl of Craven, all of whom appeared in full suits of ar mour, "very grand," and almost as fierce as the men in armour who ride in the "Lord Mayor's show." Lord Gage presided as Marshal of the Lists, and kept order amongst the jousters. The Marquis of Waterford was thrown from his horse, and rolled ignobly in the sawdust and sand of the course, but received no injury; indeed, the armour is protection to a certain degree from broken bones, although it is said several accidents have already occurred from the awkwardness of the parties employed. Be that as it may, there were no serious accidents as yesterday, and the whole business went off as such things usually do, somewhat dull and altogether silly. There were a group of attendants dressed like the buffoons at St. Bartholomew Fair, who were no doubt intended to represent the retainers of the jousting knights; these worthies held the horses, kept the doors, and, with the assistance of a policeman, were in that respect a very efficient force. The tilting consisted in each knight riding at half speed at the figure of a knight in armour, a sort of iron scarecrow, mounted on a wooden horse, and placed on small truck-work wheels on an inclined plane. This "dummy" knight, on being let loose, rattled along his railroad groove for the length of 50 yards, whilst the real earnest knight-errant rode fiercely at him in his transit and strove to knock him out of his saddle at the point of the lance. "Dummy," however, proved in the long run the best mah of the lot, and sat with imperturbable patience whilst all the chivalry of the Eyre-arms attacked him in turn. He remained unscathed, and looked as much like a stalwart warrior as any of his antagonists. There were many ladies present, whose bright eyes encouraged the knights to the contest; amongst these were Ladies Gage, Kinnoul, Dowager Craven, St. Vincent, etc. Lord Chesterfield had withdrawn from the lists, but it was reported in the tilting-ground that his place was to be supplied by the ex-Chancellor Lord Brougham. This rumour is hardly credible, though the length of limb of his lordship, and his extraordinary versatility, combined with his sternness of feature, would render him what in the sporting phrase is termed a very 'ugly customer,' if they did not secure him the highest rewards of chivalry."

Unpleasant rumours, touching the amount of the "needfull," to be disbursed at this affair, having carried dismay among the gallant competitors, the *Courier* assures the readers that one hundred pounds each will more than cover the expenses of each knight. As for danger, the same authority states that a fox-hunt or steeple-chase is far more hazardous to life and limb. "When," says this journal, "the Marquis of Waterford was thrown yesterday, his horse trampled him under foot, yet the armour so fully protected his lordship, that he was not afterwards aware that the horse touched him, and instantly remounted.—(Ledger.)

We (*Ayr Observer.*) are authorised to publish the following extracts from a correspondence which has passed between the Earl of Eglintoun and Mr. Sheriff Bell relative to the approaching tournament:—

MR. SHERIFF BELL TO THE EARL OF EGLINTOUN.

Edinburgh, July 17.

My dear Lord Eglintoun,—The subject of my present address to your lordship is one from which I have lately felt a good deal of anxiety—I mean the approaching exhibition of a tournament at Eglintoun Castle, and its possible consequences. I have been spoken to on the subject by many persons—some of considerable weight and authority—and asked whether, as chief magistrate and conservator of the peace in the county of Ayr, I can permit an exhibition to go on which may result in serious bodily injury, and even loss of life.

To such applications my uniform answer has been—first, that I had no authentic information on the subject, and that I could not proceed upon mere public rumour. And, secondly, that I knew nothing of the nature of the proposed exhibition; but that I could not believe that the Earl of Eglintoun—himself a magistrate of the county, and bound to preserve the peace—would promote or countenance any measure which might lead to bloodshed, or imminent personal danger to individuals.

On the first of the above points I suppose that all doubts is now removed by a sort of official announcement in the *Morning Post* newspapers, that the tournament is to take place at Eglintoun Castle, on the 28th of August. To obtain some information of the second point is the object of my now addressing your lordship.

Ignorant as we all are now-a-days about such exhibitions, I had supposed that the present revival of courtly splendour, elegant amusement, and social hospitality; but some of the recent casualties at St. John's

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Wood particularly that which happened to Mr. Campbell of Saddell, lead to apprehensions of something more serious. Indeed, this accident, as represented in the newspapers, might have ended in the loss of life. This, I own, has occasioned considerable doubt and uneasiness in my mind, and leads me to beg from your lordship some more precise information on the subject.

But even should the case not be such as actually to call for the interference of the magistrate, in the way of prevention, I think it highly proper that your lordship should be made aware of the *legal consequences* which may result from any serious accident. Should a life be lost, or even such a wound be inflicted as to endanger life, it will be my indispensable duty to commit those immediately concerned as for a *capital felony*. I see that Sir Wm. Blackstone (Commentaries, b. 4, ch. 14.) after stating that a *tilt or tournament* is at all times unlawful, mentions that, by the law of England, death occurring therein, infers only the crime of *manslaughter*, not *murder*. We have no such distinction in Scotland as to the nature of this crime; and the jury alone could determine on trial (as in the ordinary case of *duel*) whether the crime was capital or not.

Your lordship will, I am sure, do me the justice to believe that nothing but an imperative sense of duty could have induced me to address you on the present subject; but I thought it indispensable that you should be made aware of certain possible results which may not have occurred to you. I shall be most happy if your lordship can give me such assurances as to the nature of the proposed ceremony, and the precautions taken to insure personal safety, as may relieve me from the doubt and anxiety which I at present feel. Indeed, I am confident that were any distressing casualty to take place, it would be as painful to your lordship as to myself.

THE EARL OF EGLINTOUN TO MR. SHERIFF BELL.

London, Saturday, July 20.

My dear Sir,---I am not surprised at the purport of your letter, which, in consequence of the exaggerated reports and erroneous ideas which have gone abroad with regard to the tournament, I have for some time fully expected.

I certainly do intend that the tournament should take place on the 28th of August; but I am as far from imagining that it will be a scene of danger and bloodshed, as you were, before you were misled by the foolish reports in the newspapers.

My sole intention is, that there shall be, as you express it, a display of splendour, amusement, and hospitality, in the style of our ancestors; and I am, and always have been, confident that it can be productive of no danger to those who are engaged in it. As, however, you are naturally anxious on the subject, I will explain my reasons for thinking so.

The armour has been most carefully examined; no one will be allowed to tilt in armour that has not been inspected by the person to whom I have entrusted the management of the tournament; and all the defensive armour will be worn which could be worn even were we going to engage in a combat *a loutrance*.

The lances are only poles, quite round at the end, and without points. They are not too strong, and they are made of the cross-grain of the wood, so that they cannot splinter. It is, therefore, impossible that any one can be hurt, either by the blow of the lance, or by its entering any of the crevices of the armour; and the only danger to be apprehended is the chance of a fall. Now, it is not only clear, from the strength of the armour, that a person in complete armour is less likely to be hurt in a fall than one without; but it has been proved by our experience this year, when there have been frequent falls, without, in any one instance, the slightest injury. To guard, however, against this slight danger, the lists will be deeply covered with saw-dust. In this respect, therefore, there will be less danger than in the steeple chases which take place every day, and which no magistrate has, I believe, ever thought of putting a stop to.

I think I can also completely set your mind at rest with regard to the accidents which have taken place in our practice this year at St. John's Wood. Those accidents have been three in number, and are such as cannot by any possibilityhappen at the tournament. Mr. Campbell ran a course without the proper defensive arms, and the joint of his right arm was completely unprotected. The lance struck him upon the breast, and of course did no injury, but it glanced off, and pierced the only part that was unprotected. It was, no doubt, a disagreeable wound, but it could not have taken place had he been armed for the tournament.

The other two accidents happened to Mr. Fairlie, one when he was not in armour, and not tilting, by a all from his horse when he was cantering round the enclosure. And the other was merely a sprain of his wrist, occasioned on the first day's practice, by the wooden figure which he practised at being too heavily weighted.

I have only further to say that, had I thought it possible that any serious danger would be incurred, I should never have conceived the idea of this tournament, nor wilfully have placed many of my most intimate friends, as well as myself, in such a predicament.

That accidents may happen in this, as well as in hunting, steeple-chasing, or other amusements men enter into, of course, may be possible, but I consider the likelihood of it not greater than in those I have just mentioned.

I trust I have now said enough to prove that nothing but a harmless and perfectly friendly amusement is intended, and to remove all your uneasiness on the subject; and I trust you will make whatever use of this letter---either by showing it, or making it public—which you may consider necessary, in order to vindicate your conduct in allowing the tournament to proceed. I trust that, if your are in Ayrshire at the time, you will do me the favour to come and look at it, and satisfy yourself that what I have stated is correct.—*Standard, August*, 3.

DREAMS.

Life is two-fold!

WALLER has a copy of verses, amongst his numerous bits of enamel poetry, addressed to "a lady who could sleep when she pleased." But we have never heard of an instance of a lady who could dream when she pleased. That is an enjoyment beyond the controul of volition. Napoleon had the faculty of sleeping when he pleased; and strange as such a power may seem, we believe every labouring man in the country could fall asleep at any moment in the four-and-twenty hours without needing a magnetic pass to lull him into temporary oblivion.

The irregularity of dreams is suggestive of a world of fancies. You are carried from scene to scene with the rapidity of light—the dead are re-animated—the associations of childhood, obliterated by the severe experiences of life, are restored in all their wild and hopeful freshness—a chaos of sights and sounds, a whirl of faces, a wonderful flurry of grotesque combinations and transformations, and the most inextricable confussion of persons and functions are tossed through your brain during these visions, that occupy "the dead waste and middle of the night." Imagine a member of the reformed Parliament dropping into a slumber on one of the back benches in the midst of a prosy speech on the presentation of a petition, his head filled with arguments on the ballot and national education. Canada, Jamaica, and New Zealand, and a clattering of bills and resolutions, enoughto trample out his senses if it did not luckily put him asleep. The sort of dream that would be likely to give a myriad life to his nap of three minutes, might probably bear a resemblance to the following ramble of the imagination.

A huge ballot-box rises up before him, with a great hand stretched round it displaying it at arms' length to an enormous multitude of people; and now he sees a round head gazing at him, from the summit of the lid, in which, by a curious instinct, he traces the features of Rowland Hill, whom he has never seen before, but now recognises, without difficulty, at first sight. Voluminous rolls of parchment float, like clouds, about the benignant countenance of the advocate of a uniform penny postage; and a sharp painful cry issues from the aperture, which discovers to him the fact that Lord John Russell is imprisoned in the inside of the box. This extraordinary circumstance does not, however, in the slightest degree surprise or disconcert him, for into the world of dreams wonder never enters. Presto! the whole scene vanishes, and the sleeper is treading the corridors of Buckingham-Palace. He sees the Baroness Lehzen dancing on a tight-rope suspended across a spiral staircase, at such a height that he fancies she must grow dizzy, and expects to see her topple momently into the abyss below—the rope breaks—but her ladyship still continues her dance, just as if nothing had happened. While he is looking at this fantastic object, the throne-room opens before him, and he sees the Duke of Montrose in a wig and gown, addressing a long oration to the Queen and the ladies of the bedchamber. He had always supposed that the Duke was a middle-aged, spruce-looking man in a brown, or bay green coat, with flowered gilt buttons, and he finds that he is singularly buff, with mighty whiskers of a blood-red colour, and a flaming face, very much like one of the ogres in the fairy tales. While he is meditating on this unexpected development, he suddenly finds himself in a second-class carriage on the Great Western Railway, seated beside Mr. Brunel, and dreadfully heated by a discussion on a locomotive engines. Mr. Brunel urges him to bring a bill into a Parliament for establishing a railway communication between the back of the Speaker's chair and Whitehall-gardens, and at this interesting point he hears a murmur of "spoke, spoke!" and sees Sir Robert Peel rise to address the House. He listens attentively, but cannot trace the least connection between the words of the right hon. gentleman. The speech is interrupted by the entrance of Sheridan and Warren Hastings, arm-in-arm; and then all of a sudden he is transported into the middle of a normal school, when he is surrounded by twenty or thirty demure men repeating together a lesson out of a Greek version of *Tom Thumb*, and at the upper end, on a raised platform, he recognises a meeting of the National School Society, with the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The noise and tumult are so oppressive that he determines to effect his retreat, and, seeking the door, he goes out into the playground, where he finds some of his old school-follows engaged in a match of cricket. Seizing a bat from the hand of the nearest boy, he runs to the wicket just in time to stop the ball; his delight is inconceivable, and he is about to hurl the ball back, when a shout of voices in the rear calls off his attention. He turns, and sees an awful multitude of Chartists with flags, banners, drums, and pikes advancing towards him. For the instant he believes he is metamorphosed into the person of Mr. Attwood. He swells with patriotic ardour, waives his hands, and begins an address to the people. The commotion ceases; he is listened to in silence, except when a roar of applause and a shiver of sticks in the air denote at intervals the ecstacy of the crowd. Then comes up slowly a vast waggon that nearly obscures the sky. From the summit of the unwieldy machine the national petition is unfolded, gradually covering the whole space, until it completely hides the entire surface of the earth, burying houses, fields and Chartists under its immense surface. He is now perfectly alone, looking at this sheet of oblivion, and preparing the heads of a speech upon the miraculous power of the working classes, when he hears a gentle knocking at the door of his chambers in Manchester-buildings, and, desiring the visitor to come in, he sees his slippered land-lady with a narrow strip of paper containing certain items, at which he grows indignant, and in the whirlwind of his domestic grievances the steps of the Treasury invite his approach; in the next laughing with the secretary on the glorious majority of two. There is a vacant commissionership—he jumps into it, as if he were vaulting into a saddle—then he rolls to the Opera in a carriage with "striped pannels and gray horses"—thinks that Grisi's voice is spoiled—in another second he is tumbling down in a parachute, and falls into the Speaker's garden—then there is a dissolution—the Tories are in---he is put in nomination over again---they insist on the ballot---he hesitates---there is a loud uproar---he starts up---rubs his eyes---wakens---finds the Speaker counting out the house---and, in a stupor of astonishment, he scrambles through the rush of members, topples into Bellamy's, and calls for a bottle of soda-water!

Of such stuff are dreams made. A parliamentary dream is, no doubt, a rare racket of shifts and changes, as mad as a pantomime, and as fluctuating as a lottery. —*Atlas*.

COMMON PLEAS.

The Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday, tried an action brought by Mr. Glynn, a British merchant residing in Gibraltar, against Sir William Houston, Governor of that fortress in 1831. It appeared that Sir William having received information that the Spanish General Torrijos was secreted in or about Mr. Glynn's premises, despatched Colonel Maher, with a body of troops, to search for him. It was admitted that Colonel Maher forced an entrance into Mr. Glynn's dwelling in an illegal manner; but it was contended for the Governor, that his duty compelled him to act with promptitude, and that no damage was really suffered by Mr. Glynn. It was said, indeed, that Mrs. Glynn's confinement was hastened, and that her infant died in consequence; but the child lived for four months after the outrage. Mr. Sergeant Wilde made an eloquent speech for the plaintiff, and Sir John Campbell defended Governor Houston. The Jury returned a verdict with 50*l*. damages for Mr. Glynn.---*Spectator July* 6.

Between one and two o'clock on Monday morning, Captain Angerstein, who had been driving a carriage and four a short distance out of town, accompanied by some gentlemen, his friends, drew up at the door of Limmer's Hotel, Conduit Street; where the party alighted, and, after staying some time in the house, resumed their seats on the carriage. Captain Angerstein, having turned the horses round, desired a man who was placed on the dickey with a keyed bugle, to strike up the air of "Jim Crow." The man had not played many notes when the thoroughbred horses started off at a tremendous rate, in spite of every effort to restrain them; and at the corner of Bond Street dashed the carriage with fearful violence against a lamp-post. By the concussion, Captain Angerstein was preciptated head-foremost from the box to the ground; where he lay for nearly two minutes under the legs of the horses, which kept kicking and plunging. He would inevitably have been killed, but for the assistance of a policeman, who succeeded in dragging him to the foot pavement, and afterwards carrying him back to the Hotel. Captain Angerstein was promptly visited by Sir Astley Cooper and Dr. Jones; who on examining him found that nearly the whole of his teeth had been knocked out by the fall, and that he had also sustained a severe fracture of the skull, in addition to other injuries of a serious nature. The rest of the party, who had fortunately perceived the danger they were in, jumped off without receiving any hurt, with the exception of the bugle-player, whose arm was considerably bruised. The horses disengaged themselves from the carriage, and ran off till they were stopped by the iron railing in Berkeley Square.---*Spectator July* 6.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT for JULY,

(From the *Farmer's Magazine*.)

In taking into consideration the state of the atmospheric temperature which has prevailed during this month in England, it is a matter of much gratification to find that it has been quite as fine and seasonable as could have been desired; whilst, comparing it with that noticed at the corresponding period last year, we are decidedly of opinion that it has proved unusually vegetative. From the date of our last report up to the present time, we have been favoured almost daily (if, indeed, those few occasions on which thunder storms, accompanied with heavy rains, were experienced, thereby laying a small portion of the soil, in low situations, under water for a few days), with warm sunshine, which has produced a most beneficial and delightful effect upon the whole range of the vegetable creation.

The growth of all kinds of corn, but more particularly of wheat, has been uniformly steady; but we conceive, had such been the case in June, that the forthcoming harvest, in some situations, would have proved better, both as respects quality and yield, than will possibly be gathered—since the impetus given to the crops, by the almost unprecedented rapid transition from cold to almost summer heat, was so great as to induce some agriculturists (although the land in most of our great corn growing counties was announced as tolerably free from the wire worm, red maggots, &c.) to imagine, from the fact of the growth being by far too rapid to admit of the attainment of true perfection, without considerable danger arising of their being beaten down and lodged by any gales of wind which might arise at this in every respect most important and critical season, not only to those immediately engaged in the cultivation of the soil, but likewise the community at large. Many patches of poor land in our western districts plainly indicate a deficiency of plant; but throughout the whole of Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, the growth of wheat and barley is remarkably fine, in which latter quarters the number of acres under oat cultivation is smaller than almost ever recollected.

The turnip crop has suffered considerably less from the fly than on many previous occasions, and we have much pleasure in stating that, with some few exceptions, it will be large, and of good quality. With respect to the hay harvest, that has proceeded under the most favourable aupices. Cutting commenced about the 10th, from which, up to its termination, the stacks were made in fair condition. Upland meadow grass, and that grown in hollows, has fully arrived up to the expectations of the growers---there having been considerably less of the rank grasses than often before witnessed.

No complaints have reached us relative to the depastured fattening stock; hence it is inferred that it has thriven well; but most of the butchers who have purchased the various breeds of beasts at Smithfield, and many of the large provincial cattle markets, have intimated that the quantity of internal fat discovered on slaughtering them is very trifling. This they chiefly attribute to the hasty manner in which some graziers "make up" their cattle---observing that the seasons are favourable for producing excellent stock of every kind. ---*Globe Augt*. 1.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

"What will Mehemet Ali do now?" is a question we hear asked in every discussion upon the affairs of the East. May we be allowed to substitute for it this question—"What ought the European Powers to permit Mehemet Ali to do?"

The victory of Nezib and the treachery of the Capitan Pacha have sufficed to enable some of our French contemporaries to anticipate our question. Mehemet Ali, they tell us, ought to be made King of Egypt and Protector of Turkey." Such is the solution of the Eastern question!---given, too, by men who, even while giving it, contend that the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire are essential to the preservation of peace, and to the balance of power in Europe?

What is the meaning of making Mehemet Ali "King of Egypt? Is it seriously proposed to erect Egypt, with its two millions of uncivilised and obtuse peasantry, into an "independent" kingdom? Even if the European Powers were contented to make this offering to the ambition of a successful adventurer, does any man believe that such a kingdom, in such a position geographical and political could outlive the immediate purpose for which it was created? That the bribe of an Arab kingdom not, however, confined to Egypt—would be sufficient to retain the ambition of Mehemet and Ibrahim, we do not for a moment doubt. But what must be the extent of such a kingdom, if created? Egypt alone, even if it contained the elements of separate nationality, would be insufficient to satisfy the demands of Mehemet and his victorious generalissimo. Syria must be added; and, with Syria, it is needless to add, the Pachalick of Bagdad. These are the narrowest limits within which it would be possible to create a kingdom to reward the successful rebellion of the Egyptian Pa ha And within these limits what guarantee does Europe possess of the duration of the new "kingdom?" The lives of two men—one of them in his 74th year, the other with a constitution broken and enfeebled by the hardships of war.

But this is not all. Detach Egypt, Syria, and Bagdad, from the Ottoman empire! What remains? How such a project forces upon the mind the first partition of Poland! How like to it in its injustice, and would be most probably in its consequence! What European Power, becoming a party to such an inquiry, could pretend to remonstrate against the most dangerous though not the most improbable result—the occupation of Constantinople by Russia? It would be but following on the Bosphorous the example we had sanctioned on the Euphrates. To make such a partition of the Ottoman Empire would be at once to legalise and to render inevitable the very danger we are endeavouring to avoid. It would be to render Turkey completely powerless, and to furnish a justification to Russia to take advantage of the very helplessness which we had ourselves created.

It is not enough, however, to make Mehemet Ali "King of Egypt," make him also "Protector of Turkey," say the abettors of his rebellion, and of the treasons of the Turkish authorities. Let not this proposition be mistaken because it is mis-stated. Mehemet Ali, Protector of Turkey, is but a paraphrase of Mehemet Ali-Sultan. Make him "Protector," and to this it must come. Those who propose it, however, are consistent. The necessary consequence of creating an Arab kingdom is to reduce Turkey to the necessity of requiring a "Protector;" and this, as we have stated, in our chief objection to the project. Is Europe ready, then, to depose Abdul-Medjid and invest this Albanian adventurer with the power and the dignities of Caliph and Sultan?

We are prepared to hear imputations cast upon the motives of England, because England is opposed to this scheme for the partition of Turkey. Yet, so far as the mere possessor of a throne is concerned, what interest can England have in the dynasty of Mahmoud more than in that of Mehemet? Would the commercial interests of England suffer by the transfer of Bagdad and Bassora to Mehemet Ali? No; it is not considerations of such a nature that determine England to co-operate with the other Powers in endeavouring to preserve the Turkish empire. But leaving out of the question for the present all higher motives—paramount though they be—there is one which will appeal more strongly to the class of reasoners of whom we speak, a consideration of prudence, which it is impossible to set aside. The support of the present dynesty is the only basis of settlement that can secure the co-operation of Austria and Russia. But upon this basis Russia and Austria and Prussia will co-operate with England and France in preserving Turkey in its integrity. It being impossible, then, to recognise Mehemet Ali as "King of Egypt," it being equally impossible to place him at the head of the Ottoman empire—the former being the virtual dissolution of the empire, and the latter being the certain prelude to an European war, we recur to our question—"What ought the powers of Europe to permit Mehemet Ali to do?"

Upon hearing of the victory of Nezib, we declared our conviction that it would in no respect alter the determination at which the European Powers had already arrived. The success of Ibrahim's aggression—for he *was* the aggressor—certainly gave Mehemet no stronger claim than he possessed to the absolute sovereignty of Egypt. And such, if we mistake not, was the just view *unanimously* taken by the five Powers. Will this view be modified by the treachery of the Capitan Pacha, or the treasonable intrigues of the Divan? We venture to predict that it will not. The title of the Sultan is not impaired by the defeat of his army, or the infidelity of his servants. The policy of preserving Turkey, and, above all, of preserving it without an European war, is not less pressing because the greater weakness of the Sultan seems to render the danger of Russian intervention somewhat more imminent now than it was a month ago. The only course, therefore, consistent with justice and sound policy--the only course which offers a solution of this complicated question---which affords a chance of preserving the Ottoman empire without involving Europe in hostilities, and which we are happy in believing will be adopted, is *to* confine Mehemet Ali to the hereditary pachalick of Egypt. We should be sorry, indeed, to believe that the French government, by adopting the views put forward by those who are sometimes, or rather who have been considered as expressing its sentiments, were prepared to stand alone in abetting the dismemberment of an empire, the integrity of which is not less essential to the interests of France than of any other Power in Europe. We are sure, then, that the co-operation of France may be safely reckoned on.

But Mehemet Ali has been already offered the sovereignty of Syria as well as of Egypt; he has been invited to Constantinople, and, if we are to believe the accounts which have reached us, he has been graciously pleased to accept "the Protectorship" of Turkey. If it be so, it only strengthens the necessity of interfering in the manner we have indicated; nor is authority, acquired by such means and under such circumstances, very likely to command the forbearance of the European Powers. The acts of the traitors at Constantinople—even if sanctioned by the Sultan---must not be allowed to have the force of public law. They are null and void, and should be treated as such, while the Sultan should be preserved from a recurrence of this duress. The means of effecting this object, if remonstrance fail, are fully within our reach, though we do not think it will be necessary to have recourse to them, any more than it is at present to consider them in detail.---*Chronicle, July* 30.

THE BATTLE OF NEZIB.

ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF NEZIB BY A FRENCH OFFICER ATTACHED TO THE STAFF OF HAFIZ PACHA, AND TAKEN PRISONER BY THE EGYPTIANS.

The Ottoman camp was situated facing the south, in three lines; the two first infantry---the third cavalry. The artillery on the two wings was composed of 146 cannons.

The Turkish troops amounted to 36,000 men, of whom 23,000 were infantry, under the command of the Pachas of Division, Sadoula, Haidar, and Kurd Mehemet. 3,000 cavalry commanded by Sherif Pacha, and about 4,800 irregulars, infantry, and cavalry, under the command of Souliman Pacha.

The army of Ibrahim Pacha was encamped along the left of the Turkish camp, at the distance of about six thousand five hundred yards.

The ground which the left of the camp occupied was very uneven, which rendered the attack in this direction extremely disadvantageous for the Egyptian army.

Hafiz Pacha having been informed that several regiments, composed of Syrians, intended to desert to his ranks, commenced cannonading the Egyptian camp on the 23d. at eleven o'clock at night. For this purpose, four batteries were carried with the greatest silence to within 1,100 yards of the Egyptian camp, and threw 200 shells. The projectiles threw the camp of Ibrahim into trouble and disorder.

The marks for firing, which had been taken at five o'clock in the evening by the officers of the Staff of Hafiz Pacha, were the tents of Ibrahim and Suleiman Pacha (Selves.)

These Generals mounted on horseback in haste, to prevent the confusion, which was becoming very great.

More than 100 Egyptians deserted to the Ottoman camp. Several platoons were already marching with this intention, but the activity which Suleiman Pacha displayed at the advanced posts hindered greater number from from leaving the camp.

Ibrahim Pacha felt the necessity of finishing this affair by a general action; for this purpose the Egyptian camp got under arms at sun-rise, and marched in good order, in six columns, on the rear of the Ottoman camp.

The first column was composed of 160 cannons, marching in sections.

The second column of infantry leading, composed of twelve battalions, marching in division, at full distance.

The 3d and 4th columns of infantry marched in double columns, in close rank, at extended distances.

The 5th and 6th columns, composed of nine regiments of cavalry, marched in columns, in squadrons, at half distances

Suleiman Pacha had inserted between the distances of the lines of infantry in front and rear eight battalions, in double columns, close rank, to sustain the attacks which the Turks would have been able to make in the front and rear of the six columns. He had also placed in front two batteries of 12 howitzers of 36, which fired with great precision.

The design of Suleman Pacha was immediately seen by an artillery officer of Hafiz Pacha. He intended forming an oblique line on the extreme left of the Ottoman line, which had made a change in position to the left, at an angle of forty five degrees in the rear. But the heads of Ibrahim Pacha's columns were not able to lengthen themselves to the height of the village of Nezib, having been hindered by the Ottoman artillery. Suleiman Pacha then gave an order for all the Egyptian troops to form in battle array facing the Turkish left, and this general manœuvred under the Turkish cannon, and, what is remarkable, with as much order as if on parade.

A very sharp fire of 300 cannons engaged at 1,300 yards. This combat of artillery lasted one hour and three quarters.

The Egyptian artillery having exhausted its ammunition, was obliged to slacken its fire until a fresh supply arrived. This moment became critical to the Egyptian army. Twelve battalions of the right of the the 1st and 2d lines had already taken flight in the greatest disorder.

Is was then that an officer of Hafiz Pacha strongly advised him to charge with the bayonet on the Egyptians. During this moment of hesitation Suleiman Pacha, with the help of his aides-de-camp, sabre in hand, compelled the runaways to re-enter the lines under the terrible fire of the Turks. The reserved cartridges for the park of Ibrahim Pacha having arrived, a well supplied fire of grape-shot again took place at 550 yards. It was at this moment that the Sultan's irregulars withdrew. Hafiz Pacha, and the artillery officers sabred the runaways to make them return but it became useless. The troops of Hafiz Pacha finding themselves under a terrible fire of grape, began to lose ground. The disorder continued increasing nothwithstanding the activity and bravery of Hafiz Pacha and the devotion of the five European officers in his service. The route became complete. Almost all the Ottoman artillery abandoned their guns on the field of battle.

The Turkish cavalry, which had not engaged, was carried away by the flight of the irregulars and Infantry. It alone of all the Turkish army effected its retreat in order.

Hafiz Pacha, the General, retired upon Marach.

The Turkish army also left upon the field of battle more than 100 pieces of cannon, its baggage, and ammunition. The military chest, amounting to 45,000 purses (224,000l.) was saved.

Of the five European officers one has been taken prisoner in attempting to replace in line several batteries which were retreating, and to rally same sharpshooters under a charge of cavalry.

There are strong reasons for believing that the Baron de-Malsky, a distinguished officer of the staff, has been killed.

The Ottomans had 4,500 men *hors de combat*, and their wounded are almost all mortally so.

In Ibrahim Pacha's army there were about 3,000 *hors de combat*. The battle was very bloody, since the Ottoman army lost a seventh of its effective force. The loss of the battle may be attributed to three causes:---

1st. The Ottoman troops did not occupy a hillock at the distance of about 850 yards from the centre of their line.

2d. They did not charge with the bayonet when the Egygtian army had four regiments routed.

3d. The cavalry did not engage: it would have been able, by extending itself in regiments, the left in front, to form a concave order upon the heads of Ibrahim Pacha's columns, and produce a strong effect.

ALEPPO, June 29 1839.---Other letters state that the loss of each party has been about 6,000 killed and wounded---in all 12,000 men.

Ibrahim Pacha had marched upon Orfa, Bir, and Marach, but having found nobody he had not advanced farther; 700 Ottomans had taken service in the rregular cavalry of Ibrahim.---*Globe, August* 7.

Extract of two letters written after the battle of Nezib, by Soliman Pacha to M. Guys, the French Consul at Aleppo:—

"June 25.

"We intended giving battle to the Turkish army on our arrival at Mejar, but we found its position too strong to be attacked in front; we consequently were obliged to turn it. We advanced towards the left by a flank march, to get behind it and fall upon the rear of the right wing.

"Our manœuvre was successful. In the battle fought yesterday, which endured for four hours and a half; and which was attended with much carnage, the Turkish army was routed in the most completemanner. Its artillery, the greatest part of its muskets, the tents and baggage fell into our hands. I cannot exactly state the number of prisoners; it is so considerable that our camp is encumbered with them."

"Nezib, June 27.

"Mr. Consul---The day before yesterday when I announced to you the result of the battle of Nezib, I could not inform you of the exact number of prisoners; it amounts to 10,000. We have picked up already 12,000 muskets, but many more lie scattered on the ground or concealed in the river.

"The whole number of muskets lost by the Ottoman army must exceed 15,000. We have taken 104 pieces of artillery, but we expect to find some more as the army brought into the field a greater number of pieces, and cannot, I think, have saved any.

Globe, Augt. 8. "General SOLIMAN PACHA."

The *Sémaphore* of Marseilles gives the following of 17th ult. from its correspondent at Alexandria:—

"In the evening of the 13th, the Turkish squadron appeared within the passess. The terraces of the houses and the shore were thronged with spectators, astonished to see this force, which was intended to annihilate the Egytian fleet, coming to make a friendly union with it. It has on board 3,000 troops, as many marines, and crews amounting to 13,000 men. This step of the Capitan Pacha must not be considered as an act of treason to the Sultan, but merely as a protest against the appointment of Khosrew Pacha, who is looked on as the evil genius of the Empire, and as the tool of Russia. (1) When the proposition of the Capitan Pacha was made to Mehemet Ali, the latter, convinced that the Grand Vizier, if suffered to remain in power, would ruin the empire, assented; and, on the 13th, the two squadrons were intermingled. On the 15th, the Capitan Pacha came to visit the Viceroy, who received him with marks of respect, and had him lodged in the palace. Yesterday all the officers of the squadron, among whom is an English officer, were presented to his Highness, who, among other expressions, said to them, 'Henceforth there shall be neither Egyptians nor Constantinopolitans, but only one nation of Mussulmans. The Empire is not flourishing but our union shall raise and restore it to its ancient strength. I have never had any other ambition than that of firmly establishing the throne and securing the welfare of the nation. I am devoted heart and soul to the new Sultan. He is a diamond without a speck; let us prevent his native purity from being tarnished by the breath of the evil one. You will at once perceive that I allude to Khosrew Pacha, whose counsels have done so much injury to his country, and will consummate its ruin if he remains at the head of affairs. To remove this intriguer from the Councils of his sovereign, into whom he wishes to inspire his hatred and destructive principles, to deprive this man of the power of doing further evil, is the duty of all, and I think that I am rendering an eminent service to our august master and to the nation by concurring in this great work. I fully coincide in your views---they are in fact my own. When this is accomplished let us remain as brothers, as the members of one family, in order that we may restore it to its former prosperity—continuing ever submissive to the young and noble Prince who is at its head.'—It is believed that Hafiz Pacha, who has been deprived of his command, will collect the remnants of his army, and follow the example of the Capitan Pacha. It appears that the body of troops sent by Ibrahim to Orfa were received by the inhabitants with open arms."—The *Semaphore* adds that, according to other letters, Mehemet Ali has ordered the sailors of the Turkish fleet to assume the Egyptian costume, and that the Capitan Pacha and the principal officers had already changed their Turkish for the Egyptian dress.

A letter from Alexandria of the same date states that M. Cochelet, the French Consul-General in Egypt accompanied by M. de Lurde, Chief Secretary of the French Embassy at Constantinople, had waited on Mehemet Ali, after the arrival of the Turkish fleet, and had endeavoured to convince him that he would compromise his interests by retaining the ships. In the course of their representations they styled the Capitan Pacha traitor. Mehemet Ali was very much offended at this expression, and warmly defended the Capitan Pacha, observing that his conduct had been inspired by a desire to save his country from Russian domination, and to deliver his Sovereign from his dependence on Khosrew Pacha and Hafil Pacha, who had sold themselves to Russia. It was with this view, said Mehemet Ali, that the Capitan Pacha had united himself with him, and had sent a coudier, on the 6th, to Hafiz Pacha, to engage him to march upon Constantinople.

SPAIN.

The *Courier de Bordeaux* gives from a correspondent at Bilboa the following relation of the interview between the Carlist General Maroto and Lord John Hay, the commander of the English sqadron on the coast of Biscay:—

"After the exchange of several communications between Maroto and Lord John Hay, the latter received on the 27th July a letter from the former, by which he was induced to accept a conference. At the moment when the dispatch arrived, Lord John was visiting the fortifications of Bilboa, accompanied by the governor, the commandant of the province, and several superior officers. At nine in the morning he quitted Bilboa, accompanied by three English colonels and an interpreter, and having for escort a company of the chasseurs. The governor and several officers of the staff followed him as far as the bridge, whereа detachment of Carlist hussars, commanded by a superior officer, was waiting to relieve the Christino escort. After having proceeded a short distance, Lord John met Meroto, Villareal, Zariateguy, Arjena, Simon, La Torre, and some other officers of distinction. During the journey to Miraballes, the place fixed upon for the rendezvous, the conversation was very animated, but very polite. On arriving at Miraballes, the interpreter was ordered to leave them, and the two chiefs had a conference of three hours, at which only Colonel Colquhoun was present. A dinner was then served, at the close of which Lord John returned to Bilboa in the same manner as he had arrived. Whilst the two chiefs were in conference, the English Colonels and the interpreter conversed with Villareal, Zarialeguy, and the other Carlist Generals. It was afterwards stated by the interpreter and the English Colonels that when Don Carlos was alluded to, Maroto's officers did not speak of him in very flattering terms. On arriving at Bilboa, Lord John Hay forwarded dispatches to London by the *Salamander* steamer. All is conjecture as to the nature of this conference." Our own correspondent at Onate is of opinion that this interview related merely to the question of reprisals between the two belligerent parties.

AMERICA.

The New York papers inform us that a scheme is in contemplation for enabling the dry goods merchants there to obtain the means of making purchases in England again. Since the suspension of the Anglo-American houses in 1837, all persons have been shy in granting these dry goods dealers the usual credits, and some houses who were bolder than their neighbours, and undertook this branch of business were compelled to relinquish it after a short trial, as public confidence was withheld from them. The proposed plan is this:—"The North American Trust and Banking Company," which acts as agent to the Bank of England for the settlement of the affairs of the suspended houses, will receive the long-dated paper of the dry goods merchants, for which she will issue certificates of deposit, bearing interest, payable in London two or three months after maturity of the bills deposited as security with her. These certificates, it is presumed, will be readily taken by our manufacturers in payment for the goods bought by American dry goods merchants, and thus the trade will be re-established upon something like a regular footing. The moment is certainly unfavourable for such an experiment, nevertheless we trust it will be favourably received here.

By an order of the day of the Emperor of Russia, dated 9th July, the Hereditary Grand Duke is attached to the first division of the infantry of the guards.

(1) A passage occurs here, which we need not reproduce, confirming the statement of the officers of the fleet having been the first to wait on the Capitan Pacha after the Sultan's death, and to request him to place it under the protection of Mehemet Ali.—ED. or MESSRNG ER.

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